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Established 1887

WEATHER-PARIS: Cloudy with
Temp. 61-65 (18-17). Tomorrow
cloudy. Temp. 61-65 (16-17).
Summer. Yesterday's temp. 61-65.
Moderate. BONE: Sunny.
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp.
Yesterday's temp. 61-65 (17-13).
WALL STREET-PAGE 2

Austria	6 S	Lithuania	9 P	Port.	
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	10 L	Pr.	
Denmark	10 S	Norway	10 S	Pr.	
France	10 S	Netherlands	10 S	Pr.	
Germany	10 S	Norway	10 S	Pr.	
Great Britain	10 S	Portugal	10 S	Pr.	
Greece	10 S	Spain	10 S	Pr.	
Ireland	10 S	Sweden	10 S	Pr.	
Italy	10 S	Switzerland	10 S	Pr.	
Japan	10 S	Turkey	10 S	Pr.	
Lebanon	10 S	U.S. Military	10 S	Pr.	
		Yugoslavia	10 S	Pr.	



LE TALK—East German Premier Willi Stoph (left) and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt prepare to own at their Kassel Schlosshotel conference table to start the second round of their negotiations.

German Summit Bogs Down as Crowds Clash in Streets

By David Binder

WEST GERMANY, May 21.—The second meeting of the summit conference between West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph bogged down today as the two leaders tried to reach an agreement on a series of issues. The summit, which began last night, was held at the Schlosshotel Kassel, a large, historic building in the town of Kassel. The two leaders were joined by a large crowd of supporters, and the streets outside the hotel were filled with people. The summit was expected to last several days, but it has already shown signs of being a difficult process.

March 19 in Erfurt, East Germany.

Britain Moves to Halt African Cricket Tour

By Anthony Lewis

ON, May 21 (NYT).—The African cricket tour, which is to divide and disrupt the June election, will almost certainly be postponed. The tour, which was organized by the African Cricket Council, was expected to start in June. However, the British government has decided to halt the tour, citing concerns about the impact of the tour on the election. The government has also expressed concerns about the safety of the tour, as there have been reports of violence in some areas. The tour was expected to be a major event, and its cancellation would be a significant blow to the African Cricket Council.

SALT Talks Moving Toward Possible Freeze on Missiles

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—The form of a possible Soviet-U.S. agreement to curb the nuclear arms race is beginning to emerge at the Vienna Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). The talks, which began last week, are expected to last several weeks. The two sides have made significant progress in discussing a freeze on the number of strategic nuclear missiles. The talks are being held in Vienna, Austria, and are being attended by high-level officials from both the United States and the Soviet Union. The talks are expected to be a major step in reducing the nuclear arms race.

What is emerging is based on a certain degree of overlap, most critically in the ABM area, between the two sets of proposals put forward at the Vienna table and under discussion during the nine formal sessions and informal talks thus far.

Caveats abound, however. It is stressed that the issues are complex, that much language put forward is fuzzy and that all the time spent in the talks is yet to surface. There has been no form of agreement thus far.

A critical point in the potential agreement, the highly limited ABMs, is especially sensitive here since it would mean junking practically all President Nixon's Safeguard ABM system. The first phase of Safeguard passed the Senate by only one vote last year and the second phase, which eventually would include an ABM site to protect Washington, faces heavy opposition and possible defeat in the Senate this year.

According to well informed sources,

Soviet Police Hold Amalrik, Wife Reports

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP).—Andrei Amalrik, 33, author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" and one of the best known Soviet dissidents, was arrested today by the secret police, KGB, his wife, Giselle, said.

She said that secret police agents, ordinary militiamen and investigators burst into the couple's small summer home in the village of Akhlovo, 105 miles south of Moscow.

"Andrei refused to go with them so they dragged him bodily out of the house," Mrs. Amalrik related to her. "They kept me there for three hours while they searched. Then they drove me to the Moscow apartment, where they had been interrogating Andrei and searching our things."

Destination Unknown

"I saw Andrei briefly before they put him in a black car and drove off. I don't know where he is now. Maybe Lubyanka prison."

Mrs. Amalrik said that she was not told the charge brought against her husband. "Maybe they haven't thought one up yet," she speculated, that copies of his book might have been printed in Russian by Moscow's underground press, thus angering the authorities.

Mr. Amalrik completed the book last summer and it was smuggled to the West by a Dutch correspondent. "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" is a bitter critique of the Communist party and portrays the Soviet Union as a stagnating, decaying empire that will eventually collapse, probably after a war with China.

Trials Reported

MOSCOW, May 21 (NYT).—The latest issue of the newsletter of the Soviet dissident community has reported that several political trials were held recently with the defendants in all cases accused of undermining the Soviet Union, a criminal offense. The trials are part of an official crackdown on dissent within the country.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ky Says Troops May Stay After GIs Quit Cambodia

Saigon Undercuts Nixon's Strategy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—South Vietnam's leadership forced to the surface today sensitive Cambodian questions that the Nixon administration has been struggling to avoid in the tense debate in the Senate.

The indication by Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky that South Vietnamese forces will remain in Cambodia after the June 30 deadline for U.S. troops may snarl the administration's covert strategy.

This strategy, informed sources concede, has been based on keeping murky just what allied officials anticipate after the American ground forces pull out.

What is expected, and planned for, is a continuing anti-Communist military campaign in Cambodia carried on by Asian nations—especially South Vietnam—with major U.S. support and at least direct use of American air power.

U.S. planning contemplates employing in Cambodia considerable South Vietnamese forces, military equipment, advisers and instructors from Thailand, and the use of U.S. air bases in that country, plus possible military aid from Indonesia and any other Asian nation that might join in.

Thailand, according to sources in Bangkok, already has agreed to provide military equipment and advisers for Cambodia's forces. One U.S. air base in Thailand, Takli, reportedly may be a center for allied support operations in Cambodia.

Double Interest

There is a double U.S.-Thai interest in what happens in Cambodia. Any replacement of the anti-Communist government of Premier Lon Nol by ousted Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who now has open support from North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, could be interpreted as a threat to Thailand. The Thai hold the highest U.S. defense commitment in the area: a bilateral, as well as a multilateral, U.S. pledge to come to the defense of Thailand.

Thailand already is involved in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



South Vietnamese Vice-President Ky.

Sees Joint Pullout As a 'Silly' Idea

By Robert G. Kaiser

SAIGON, May 21 (WP).—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky today described the notion that South Vietnamese troops would withdraw from Cambodia when American forces do as "a silly argument of silly people."

"We will not let anybody tie our hands" to prevent continued prosecution of the war in Cambodia," he declared. He said the South Vietnamese Army had the capability to fight on the Cambodian front and in Vietnam simultaneously.

Mr. Ky's remarks, delivered at graduation ceremonies of the Vietnamese War College in Saigon, were the toughest yet heard from a senior Vietnamese official on the increasingly sensitive subject of South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia after July 1.

It appears here that the South Vietnamese government is determined to continue those operations after President Nixon's deadline for the withdrawal of American troops from the Cambodian front.

Such determination to flout the wishes of the United States has been seen here before, but this time it appears to be more serious.

Mr. Ky said the offensive against Viet Cong sanctuaries in Cambodia would be decisive in the war. With the sanctuaries destroyed, he said, the Communists will have only two choices:

They can return to underground guerrilla tactics, which will mean that the war will fade away, or they can engage in serious negotiations, Mr. Ky said.

He saw other benefits from the new offensive: "The Cambodian operation offers us an opportunity to form an anti-Communist front consisting of Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and South Vietnam. Its formation would guarantee the security of all of Southeast Asia."

Though President Nguyen Van Thieu's language on the issue has been more restrained, he has also said that there is "no deadline" for the pullout of his forces in Cambodia.

Protest by Students

SAIGON, May 21 (Reuters).—Police fired tear-gas grenades here today to disperse students demonstrating against a proposed visit by Cambodian Foreign Minister Yem Sambour.

The students fled from outside the Foreign Ministry as police fired tear-gas shells from jeeps. The demonstration took place as South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam told a press conference that Mr. Sambour would visit Saigon soon. "He discusses many of the problems affecting both countries."

U.S. Shifts Position

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—The United States publicly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Beyond 21-Mile Limit

Red Command in Cambodia Pulls Back to Safer Area

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—The chief Communist command group in Cambodia has apparently moved beyond the 21-mile limit set by President Nixon for U.S. ground operations into Cambodia, a Pentagon spokesman said today.

Jerry Friedheim, deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said preliminary intelligence reports indicated that the command group, known as Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN), had set up new headquarters well north of Phnom Penh, a town in the Fishhook area where allied troops struck April 30.

Mr. Friedheim said that Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has indicated that he would recommend

future U.S. bombing of enemy targets, including COSVN, inside Cambodia, similar to the bombing effort under way since 1964 against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Mr. Friedheim did not pinpoint the new location, but he emphasized that enemy commanders and staff are "highly mobile" in contrast to their dispersed, dug-in bases and supply depots. These fixed installations, not an elusive enemy command group, are the prime targets, he said.

On April 30, announcing the U.S. move into Cambodia, President Nixon said:

"Tonight, American and South Vietnamese units will attack the headquarters for the entire Communist military apparatus in South Vietnam. This key control center has been occupied by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong for five years."

On May 2, Mr. Laird and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff emphasized that the allies were after enemy material and bases, not COSVN brass. Nevertheless, public opinion has been focused on COSVN partly as a result of White House emphasis on its importance.

The U.S. drive into the Fishhook, Mr. Friedheim said, apparently caused temporary "serious disruption" of COSVN's normal control of subordinate units.

At the time, he said, the North (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

When Rebuffing Israel

Nixon Reportedly Knew Russians Flew for Egypt

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Nixon knew Russian planes were flying Egyptian planes, potential combat missions last March before he announced his decision not to supply Israel with more American aircraft, informed U.S. sources disclosed yesterday.

Armed with that knowledge, the President dealt with the Russians from a "stacked deck," one source said.

He appealed in a March 21 announcement for comparable Soviet arms restraint while knowing the Russian pilots would surface, as they did in April, and thereby suggest that the Soviet Union, unlike the United States, had been unrestrained.

The effect has been to provide the President with added public justification for now filling the earlier Israeli request for 135 jet fighters. The play, moreover,

could help limit the anti-American outburst expected in Arab countries if he sells Israel the planes. That sale is still not certain, however, either in one package or by an unannounced extension of present plans orders that are due to expire in July. For it has not been proved yet, contrary to Israeli claims, that Russian pilots and Russian SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles in Egypt still the strategic balance of power in the region against Israel, sources said.

Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban argued this case with Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday in a 90-minute meeting. He contended that the Middle East crisis was revived by the "unilateral abrogation of the cease-fire by Egypt," an Israeli Embassy spokesman said.

Eban's Contentment

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Eban brought "satisfaction" that the strategic balance has been upset. He reportedly suggested that the only way to prevent further deterioration was by strengthening Israel with arms and diplomatic support.

Mr. Rogers was also urged, diplomatic sources said, to join Israel in generating international condemnation of Russia for putting military personnel in Egypt.

Israeli officials here took the position that Mr. Nixon could not have known Russian pilots were over Egypt in March, since only on April 18 did it become "completely clear to us" that the Russians were there in combat roles.

Before that, the officials said, the Russians were flying three other kinds of missions in Egyptian-marked planes: reconnaissance of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, test flights of newly arrived Soviet planes, and training flights with Egyptian pilots.

U. S. sources said, however, that by the end of March, Soviet pilots were far more numerous in the air and on the ground in the Middle East—the total of Soviet military personnel in Egypt rose from 4,000 to 6,000 between January (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. War Deaths Last Week Are Highest in Nine Months

SAIGON, May 21 (UPI).—American deaths in Indochinese fighting totaled 217 last week, the U.S. command announced today. It was a 29 percent increase over the previous week and the first time in nine months the death toll had exceeded 200.

Informed sources said 77 of the 217 Americans died in Cambodia. The death toll was the highest for the Americans since the week of Aug. 10-16, when 244 were killed in action.

The summary of casualties from the allied commands also reported 583 South Vietnamese troops and 3,777 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed last week, and 1,381 Americans and 1,470 South Vietnamese troops wounded.

Information was not immediately available on how many of these occurred in the operations in Cambodia, but the South Vietnamese command said Communist activity in Vietnam decreased 40 percent last week. The week before, a total of 863 South Vietnamese troops had been reported killed, 39 percent more than last week, while Communist deaths were put at 5,993.

Today's summaries raised the official casualty totals for the war to 42,118 Americans killed, 278,000 Americans wounded, 639,568 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed and 108,945 South Vietnamese troops killed.

The U.S. command also said a total of 168 Americans have been killed and 677 wounded in operations in Cambodia since U.S. forces crossed the border on April 29.

South Vietnamese headquarters reported 581 government troops killed and 3,042 wounded in Cambodian operations, while the allies

claimed 8,433 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed.

While only light contact was reported today in Cambodia, in South Vietnam the Communists shelled 54 U.S. or South Vietnamese positions. It was the third night in a row that more than 50 bases or towns came under rocket and mortar attack in activity timed to coincide with the first anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's death. Damage was described as light.

N.Y. Times Sets Monday Shutdown in Labor Dispute

NEW YORK, May 21 (Reuters).—The New York Times announced today it would temporarily suspend publication Monday because of an impasse in contract negotiations with its unions and extended union meetings in its composing room.

In a memo to its staff, publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger said the suspension stemmed from its dispute with the New York Typographical Union Local No. 6, which has lasted eight weeks. He told employees not to report to work on Sunday unless a settlement is reached.

The union has been holding meetings for periods totalling 19 out of 24 working hours a day. Mr. Sulzberger said the Times could not continue publication under those conditions.

Investors appear to be more and more pessimistic and the stock price went on. Details on

Prices Plunge Heavy Volume

NEW YORK, May 21.—Two rally attempts on the New York Stock exchange dropped again today as heavy volume.

The Dow Industrial average fell points to another seven-point.

Ident Nixon met with chairman Bernard and assured him that look was for growth in S. economy, starting at 4.

Investors appear to be more and more pessimistic and the stock price went on. Details on



OUTSPOKEN DEMONSTRATORS—A view of the rally in New York Wednesday which drew some 150,000 supporters of President Nixon's Asia policy. Yesterday there were more demonstrations, pro and anti, outside New York's City Hall. Story on Page 3.

Tass Stresses Defensive Nature Of Soviet Arms Aid to Egypt

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, May 21 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today seemed to be launching a campaign aimed at discrediting charges that its military aid to the United Arab Republic threatened the security of Israel.

A commentary by Tass, the Soviet press agency, seemed the most authoritative of the various anti-Israel media. Referring to Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's Middle East statement last night, the Tass commentary tried to leave the impression that the aid given to Cairo was defensive in nature and not provocative.

"The consolidation of the United

Arab Republic's defense is directed first of all at clipping the aggressor's eagerness to launch barbaric raids against civilian objectives in Arab countries and to commit evil against the peaceful Arab populations," it said.

The Soviet Union has not commented directly on Israeli statements about Soviet pilots flying operational missions in the U.A.R. and on the construction of new SAM-3 anti-aircraft missile sites in Egypt.

Eban Mission to U.S. The timing of Mr. Kosygin's statement last night in a letter to the chiefs of state of Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan, and the Tass commentary today were believed timed in part to coincide with the arrival in the United States of Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who is seeking additional American aircraft to meet what Israel regards as a heightened threat to its security posed by step-up in Soviet military aid to Egypt in recent months.

Tel Aviv and Western propaganda have started a loud campaign attacking the aid given by the Soviet Union to the U.A.R. in the strengthening of its armed forces, struggling against Israeli aggression," Tass said.

It said that Israel and its Western supporters were seeking "to attempt to allege that the strengthening by the Soviet Union of the U.A.R.'s defenses is a threat to Israel."

"Meanwhile, the aims of the Middle East policy promoted by the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries are well known: The consistent promotion of a line aimed at the speedy settlement in the Middle East, the rendering of all-around aid to victims of the Israeli aggression and the prevention of Israeli extremists from imposing, 'from position of strength,' on Arab countries such a settlement of the Middle East crisis that would signify recognition of the aggressor's right to the seizure of Arab countries," Tass said.

Support Restated Tass quoted from Mr. Kosygin's letter restating Soviet support for the Nov. 22, 1967, Security Council resolution on settling the Middle East crisis.

According to Mr. Eban's visit to America, Tass said that Israel "wants to get the latest offensive weapons from the United States."

"But have offensive weapons ever been used for defense? It is enough to put this question to see clearly who threatens whom in the Middle East," Tass said.

It said that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied areas "is the main task of the settlement of the Middle East crisis."

"But by providing Tel Aviv with offensive weapons, the United States strengthens Israel's aggressive potential and instills hope in Israel's extremist circles that by force of arms they will succeed in fulfilling their annexationist plans. The danger of this policy is obvious," it said.

Heat Wave Cools Mideast War

TEL AVIV, May 21 (UPI)—The most torrid heat wave in 24 years along Israel's Mediterranean plains today appeared to have cooled down the fighting on the Middle East fronts.

The last major action reported, apart from Israel's routine air raids along the Suez Canal corridor, came in the early hours Tuesday morning when Israeli troops routed an attempted Egyptian crossing of the Suez Canal, killing seven of the Egyptian landing force.

According to the Israeli meteorological office, the temperature which soared to a scorching 115 degrees Fahrenheit was the hottest recorded since 1948—two years before the state of Israel was proclaimed.

Kennedy Attacks Laird's Stand on Ford-Soviet Deal

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., says that he is "appalled by the premature, heavy-handed and unwarranted action of the secretary of defense in blocking" Ford truck negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The Massachusetts Democrat said that Secretary Melvin R. Laird should clarify his opposition to the Ford project. Sen. Kennedy added that there was nothing in news reports of public statements from Mr. Laird to indicate that the secretary's opposition was "based on any comprehensible grounds."

Henry Ford II has said that his firm would not accept a Soviet deal on a big truck plant 600 miles east of Moscow.

Sen. Kennedy said that Mr. Laird's opposition was premature because it was clear that Ford himself had only just begun to give serious consideration to the proposal. He added that the sole explanation given by Mr. Laird for opposing the project was that Soviet trucks built by Ford might wind up in Hanoi.

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KASSEL PROTEST—West German policemen prevent an anti-Communist demonstration from moving on to the Schlosshotel in Kassel, where Chancellor Willy Brandt is conferring with East German Premier Willi Stoph.

German Talks Fail to Solve Major Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

off the dialogue, which began in Erfurt with their first summit meeting last March 18.

Mr. Brandt said he was convinced that "some points of common interest" had emerged from today's sessions which would provide possibilities for negotiations of bilateral agreements in the future.

He named "renunciation of force, respect of territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal affairs, mutual respect of sovereignty, arms control, the correction of discriminatory laws and trade" as points of common interest.

These were among the subjects he raised in his own 20-point proposal to Mr. Stoph as the basis for beginning negotiations on "contractual regulation" of the relations between the two German states.

For his part, Premier Stoph insisted, as he did in Erfurt, that the only way for the two German states to achieve "peaceful coexistence" was to conclude a "treaty of international legal recognition."

West Germany has steadily refused this, arguing that it would legally cement the division of Germany.

Mr. Stoph, in an initial declaration lasting twice as long as that of his host, coupled his treaty demand with stinging accusations that Mr. Brandt was pursuing "hostile aims" against East Germany. He charged that the chancellor, by "ignoring" the East German draft treaty, was like a "cat circling around a bowl of hot soup."

He also accused Mr. Brandt of subjecting West Germany's policies to "the global strategic aims of American foreign and military policy."

The tone of the East German's remarks was noticeably sharper than his speeches in Erfurt. There was a keener edge in Chancellor Brandt's declaration as well, although he refrained from polemical accusations.

Almost from the beginning of the Kassel meeting, there was an air of irritability and nervousness between the two delegations and there was speculation by East and West German journalists throughout the day that the conference would break up abruptly.

However, in authoritative Eastern and Western political circles there is a consensus that as long as Bonn is carrying on its current political talks with Communist Poland and the Soviet Union, the East German Communists will have to stay in the dialogue game, too.

Emerging from the conference hall tonight, the West German state secretary, Wolfgang Dorn, said he was certain that the Bonn-East Berlin talks would continue since the meeting had improved noticeably this afternoon. A Bonn spokesman insisted that the dialogue had "not collapsed."

Caetano, Franco Meet in Madrid

MADRID, May 21 (Reuters)—Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano today had private talks with Generalissimo Francisco Franco after calling for "intimate cooperation" with Spain in the fields of technology, commerce and industry.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Rui Manuel Pais, Finance and Economy Minister Dias Rosa, and the Information and Tourism Secretary Oscar Moreira Baptista met with seven Spanish cabinet ministers.

Mr. Caetano, on a four-day visit to Madrid, is due to sign a renewal of the 1939 Iberian Friendship Treaty between Spain and Portugal, and also agreements on trade, cultural relations and technical-scientific cooperation.

Paris Airport Delays

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—Air traffic in and out of Paris is expected to suffer long delays today through Monday because of strike orders to ground staff, certain flight crew members and air traffic controllers.

Protester Leaps Onto Stoph's Car

KASSEL, West Germany, May 21 (AP)—A young farmer as a refugee from East Berlin, jumped onto the hood today of the limousine carrying East German Premier Willi Stoph and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to a conference hall.

Police guarding the two leaders quickly pushed the youth away from the vehicle and arrested him.

Before he was taken away by the police, the youth told newsmen that he "wanted to shout 'wall murderer' in Stoph's face." He was referring to the wall that separates the eastern and western parts of Berlin.

SALT Talks May Freeze Missile Race

(Continued from Page 1)

that would permit no ABMs at all and would bar multiple warheads known as MIRVs and MRVs, but this proposal is inseparably tied to the requirement for on-site inspection, which Moscow rejects.

A joint freeze on the total number of weapons launchers, both land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and sea-based Polaris and Poseidon missiles in the United States and similar types of Soviet submarine-based missiles with no on-site inspection requirement. A novel feature of this proposal is that either nation would be permitted, within the total number, to switch at will from land to sea or vice versa.

An in-between plan, apparently a simple minimum freeze at current levels of rival ICBMs without regard to multiple warheads.

The Soviet Union—Moscow has proposed as its preference a total ban on ICBM ABMs but is willing to accept ABM defense limited to protection of the command and control centers located in the two capitals. Moscow has implied that in case of such agreement it would accept a freeze at about current levels of rival ICBM launchers.

State Dept. Protests SALT Reporting

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP)—The State Department said today that the above story, published in The Washington Post, "could be most harmful and might jeopardize the prospects for success in the talks."

But spokesman Carl Barthel, when asked whether he was saying that the reporter who wrote the story had "jeopardized the talks," replied: "No, I referred to people in and out of the government and I'll leave it that way."

Mr. Barthel also labeled the story, outlining the Soviet and U.S. positions at the SALT talks and the terms of a possible agreement, as "highly speculative." When asked if he was "saying that it is wrong," Mr. Barthel replied: "I'll stand on the statement."

When further asked whether he was saying that newspaper reports "should not try to learn what is going on in the talks and write about it," Mr. Barthel gave the same "I'll stand on the statement."

The prepared statement read by Mr. Barthel, whose author he refused to divulge, pointed to the Soviet-U.S. agreement "to private SALT talks." It added that "any effort, either by those in or out of government, to make negotiations public could be harmful and might jeopardize the prospect for success in the talks."

Heath Quits Yacht Race

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—Conservative party leader Edward Heath, an ardent yachtsman, last from tomorrow's annual Harwich to the Hook of Holland race in order to concentrate on the race to win the June 18 national election.

Soviet Papers Accuse China Of Fostering War Hysteria

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—A Soviet newspaper charged today that Mao Tse-tung is giving priority to building up China's nuclear missile strength.

It said that the country was "on the crest of militaristic hysteria."

"No other course of Chairman Mao is implemented with such persistence and consistency as the call 'to prepare for war and hunger,'" Komsomolskaya Pravda reported.

"All hard currency resources and most centralized capital investments are spent on the accelerated development of military production."

Another Soviet newspaper, Trud, maintained that Chairman Mao was "diverting huge financial and material resources to the development of a nuclear-missile potential." Trud said that this was being done to the extent that the population could not be supplied with adequate food.

The Soviet press has been running a stream of anti-Chinese material since Monday, when the Communist party organ, Pravda, violently attacked Chairman Mao and the men around him as "pseudo-revolutionaries" and compared him to Hitler.

The present campaign against China is reminiscent of the period before Premier Alexei N. Kosygin made his surprise visit to Peking last September and arranged for Soviet-Chinese border talks.

The talks have been dragging on for months, with no sign of success. The renewed propaganda attacks here could indicate that a breakdown is threatened, with possible resumption of military clashes.

The first Chinese satellite has obviously caused the Kremlin new anxiety, since this indicates that Peking has a powerful and effective missile and is becoming a more dangerous enemy.

Komsomolskaya Pravda said of China that "this huge country is virtually digging itself into the ground. Many towns have been dug up."

"More and more bomb shelters are appearing, although it seems there are already enough for every body. Practice alarm sirens sound all the time, compelling everybody to run for cover."

The Soviet paper claimed that "the causes of this mass psychosis are rooted in the bankruptcy of the domestic and foreign policy of the present Peking regime."

Sihanouk Gets Appeal to Free Held Newsmen

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—A score of leading U.S. news executives renewed, although it seems there are already enough for every body. Practice alarm sirens sound all the time, compelling everybody to run for cover."

"We respectfully appeal to you once again to order further inquiries into the fate of our missing colleagues and to ensure their humane treatment and speedy release," the cable added.

From Paris, in a message to Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, published yesterday in Le Monde, Sihanouk said he knew nothing about the missing newsmen. He said he was replying to an initiative taken by the French Foreign Ministry to determine the fate of the newsmen.

"I have the honor of informing you of the following," Sihanouk said. "The royal government and I have firmly recommended to our people's Army of National Liberation to try to find the missing Western journalists, to treat them well if found and to free them as soon as the occasion presents itself."

Ky's Statement on Cambodia Undercuts Nixon Strategy

(Continued from Page 1)

the warfare in South Vietnam and in Laos.

Indonesia, which played host last weekend to the Asian conference on Cambodia, so far has concentrated on trying to find diplomatic solutions to the Cambodian crisis. But there are expectations in official Washington that Indonesia may join in providing at least token military aid for Cambodia, in a framework that could be hailed as the first functioning of the Asian element of the "R Nixon Doctrine." That is, Asians proper-ly regional for Asian defense.

The Indonesian attitude will be explored here next week with President Sukarno, who is in Washington Tuesday for his first state visit to the United States.

There are many potential roadblocks, however, for any long-term Asian operation in Cambodia. The historic enmity between Cambodians and Vietnamese, which brought massacres of Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia a few weeks ago, still looms large in the present state of domestic ferment in Phnom Penh. The continued presence of all Vietnamese—North or South—raised major questions about Phnom Penh's readiness to accept the long-term presence of South Vietnamese forces.

There are also ancient enmities between Cambodia and Thailand, even though the Lon Nol regime now has restored diplomatic relations between Phnom Penh and Bangkok.

Above all, there are large question marks about whether the United States and South Vietnam have parallel or eventually clashing strategies in Cambodia, and the extent to which it will be politically possible for President Nixon to fulfill even U.S. objectives in the present state of domestic ferment in Washington.

To assuage domestic alarm, and especially to head off Senate limitations on his actions, President Nixon has sought to assure the nation that not only U.S. forces, but also South Vietnamese forces, will come out of Cambodia around June 30.

On May 8 the President said that while the June 30 deadline does not apply to Saigon's troops, "the bulk of the South Vietnamese troops would come out approximately at the same time that we do, because when we come out our logistical support and air support will come out with them."

As recently as last weekend, White House sources said the same thing. South Vietnam's leaders, however, always have said they are bound by no deadline, and Mr. Ky said again today more forcefully than ever.

Mao, Sihanouk At Anti-U.S. Peking Rally

HONG KONG, May 21 (Reuters)—Mao Tse-tung and the deposed Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, attended a big anti-American demonstration in Peking today.

Radio Peking reported that thunderous applause greeted Mr. Mao—accompanied by his successor designate, Defense Minister Lin Biao, and Premier Chou En-lai.

Foreign diplomats also attended the demonstration, which came only a day after a rare public statement by Chairman Mao condemning the U.S. actions in Cambodia.

Shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao" could be heard over the radio, which broadcast the demonstration live.

It was the second time in less than a month that Mr. Mao—the radio described him as in excellent health and high spirits—had appeared in Tiananmen Square with Prince Sihanouk.

On May Day they appeared together on the rostrum in the square to watch a fireworks display. Prince Sihanouk has been in the Chinese capital since a coup in Phnom Penh ousted him from power in mid-March. Two weeks ago he formed a Cambodian government-in-exile based in Peking.

Mr. Sihanouk, addressing the rally, said it was being held to declare firm support for Chairman Mao's statement yesterday in support of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Prince Sihanouk also addressed the rally and said Chairman Mao's statement was bound to have far-reaching repercussions around the world.

Red Hq. Shift In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnamese were reacting to the March 18 ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk by L.A. Gen. Lon Nol by sending 15,000 to 16,000 troops toward the smaller ports on the Cambodian coast east of Sihanoukville.

Sihanoukville, Cambodia's major port, had long been used by the North Vietnamese as a key supply channel; Lon Nol's troops denied it to the Communists in March, seizing a reported 100 trucks and 300 tons of supplies.

Thus, in effect, the Pentagon account indicated, the allied drive caught COSVN when it was preoccupied with re-establishing its access to seaborne supplies via the Gulf of Siam. On May 16, the South Vietnamese drove along the Cambodian coast beyond the small port of Kep to deny the Communists this access.

On May 3, Mr. Friedhelm said, U.S. troops in the Phlokhun uncovered "the City," a big base area not far from MDMot "known to contain COSVN intelligence elements" and supplies.

A deserter from a COSVN element, Mr. Friedhelm added, said that a permanent 1,000-man base was located ten miles west-northwest of Mimot. On May 11, after two-thirds of the North Vietnamese had moved out, a B-52 strike hit the camp. A week later, allied troops found 150 enemy dead on the site. An elaborate signal training school was found nearby.

Despite this and other disruption, Mr. Friedhelm said, COSVN now is believed to have "essentially re-established" command and control from its new location further inside Cambodia.

Paris Talks Circle Issue Of Cambodia

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—Delegates to the Paris peace conference on Vietnam spent most of their today talking about Cambodia.

When it was all over, 2 hours later, South Vietnamese ambassador Pham Dong Lam summed up the 6th session by saying: "Other meetings for nothing."

North Vietnam and the West opened fire by accusing Phnom Penh of planning to prolong indefinitely an allied occupation of Cambodian territory.

Mr. Lam replied that if a force was in Cambodia at all, it was due to the presence of Communist North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the acts of aggression of these troops.

Philip C. Habib, the chief delegate, said: "No constructive purpose [was] served by talking about the situation in that way without referring to the central fact of massive North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia."

Mr. Habib then repeated long-standing U.S. call for mutual troop withdrawals from South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, coupled with an appeal for "serious negotiations."

"We once again sought meaningful negotiations," he told his men afterward. "We did not succeed."

The delegates agreed to meet again next Thursday.

Saigon Units May Remain

(Continued from Page 1)

acknowledged yesterday for the first time the possibility that Vietnamese troops might remain in Cambodia after the withdrawal of U.S. forces, scheduled to be completed by June 30.

In a shift in the Nixon administration's official position, State Department's press officer Robert J. McCloskey, said in a reply to inquiries that "determining whether all or some of the 30 South Vietnamese troops will remain in Cambodia after American departures."

Senior foreign-policy officials who have been evaluating Cambodian situation said yesterday that their analysis had led to expectation of Communist state after the U.S. withdrawal and that this might require the indent presence of South Vietnamese troops and their possible reinforcement with Thai units.

Until yesterday, State Department spokesmen had insisted that the United States had no knowledge of South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Late last week, however, department officials indicated that the United States was encouraging negotiations between Phnom Penh and Hanoi on a defense plan.

Over the weekend, White House aides at Key Biscayne, Fla., reporters accompanying the President that they had every reason to believe the South Vietnamese would repatriate their own forces from Cambodia around June 30 deadline set by President Nixon for the Americans. But it did not say that Saigon had decided that it would not pull out its troops and their possible reinforcement with Thai units.

On April 23, two days before President Nixon announced the Cambodian operation, according to retired Vice-Adm. W.R. Smedberg, 3d in a newsletter that came to light today, the President said: "I am not going to let Cambodia go down the drain as some of my advisers want me to do."

The President was speaking at the White House to representatives of 11 veterans' and patriotic organizations, said Adm. Smedberg, who is president of the Retired Officers Association. A strong supporter of President Nixon's policies in Indochina, he said today that the President informed the group that he had made a decision but did not disclose what it was. He reportedly asked them to "get up and say so" if they supported it when it was announced.

Adm. Smedberg said the President had stated that unless the North Vietnamese "sanctuaries" in Cambodia were destroyed, "our position in South Vietnam would soon be untenable, the Vietnamese program destroyed, and a humiliating defeat in Vietnam almost assured."

As Dividing Line

The current sequence of events strongly indicates that the Nixon administration wanted the South Vietnamese forces to withdraw from Cambodia at about the same time as U.S. troops to serve as a public dividing line between the attacks on the sanctuaries and the re-entry of South Vietnamese units as "an Asian force" to help defend Cambodia outright.

Ellsworth Barker, U.S. Ambassador to Saigon, has been cast in the public position of returning there to induce the Saigon regime to coordinate its Cambodia pullout with the U.S. withdrawal. But this would appear to concern only the intended tactical pullout of Saigon's troops, leaving them free to return later. There is also, how-

ever, the potential risk that only long-range intentions Cambodia may collide more steadily with U.S. strategy.

Privately, U.S. sources assert this danger also is recognized. To maintain the United States' air support for subsequent Cambodian operations, compelling the forces to conform to objectives.

But even inside the administration there are skeptics on issue, too, who declare privately that Saigon's leaders have demonstrated a great capacity to trade U.S. diplomatic and military intentions.

There is also, however, the potential risk that only long-range intentions Cambodia may collide more steadily with U.S. strategy.

There is also, however, the potential risk that only long-range intentions Cambodia may collide more steadily with U.S. strategy.

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Territorial Ambitions in Cambodia

Mansfield Warns of Saigon's Goals

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Democratic Party leader Mansfield warned today that the United States is in danger of being involved in South Vietnamese territorial ambitions "in Cambodia and God knows where else."

Fund Cut Amendment Faces Filibuster

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Supporters of the Cooper-Church amendment that would cut off funds for U.S. military operations in Cambodia said today that a threatened filibuster could leave the government without money to continue the war anywhere in Indochina.

And in a bitter floor speech, Sen. Albert Gore, D. Tenn., denounced the administration for informing leaders of reserve and veterans groups about the Cambodian invasion 120 days before he told Congress and the nation.

Sen. Gore's charge referred to a letter by the President of the Retired Officers Association which said "President Nixon told me and a few other officers of veterans and war organizations two days before his talk to the nation" that

the Cambodian invasion was imperative to stay off total defeat in Vietnam.

Sen. Gore made his comments during the continuing debate on the Cooper-Church amendment, which is now in its first week.

A group of Republicans led by minority whip Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R. Mich., has said that it would delay the amendment at least until after June 30, the date President Nixon has set for withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Cambodia.

However, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., told the Senate that the amendment could be added to a resolution to provide funds for the Defense Department after June 30, and delaying this legislation would leave the Pentagon without funds to carry on its operations.

He also noted that a filibuster would threaten the military sales bill, which would provide subsidies to underdeveloped countries so they could buy U.S. arms.

The Arkansas Democrat said under those circumstances opponents could filibuster as long as they want. "I certainly wouldn't cry about that."

Laws Would Wait

Sen. Mansfield has said previously that until the Cooper-Church amendment is passed, other legislation would wait.

Today he further indicated that he might block action to provide funds.

The Montana Democrat said that "under the right circumstances," a continuing resolution needed to finance the government in the absence of appropriations legislation might be allowed to come to the floor, but only under the right circumstances.

The majority leader also told the Senate that an effort to delay the vote on the amendment past June 30 would be "a waste of time."

He said, "Anyone with the most limited legislative experience is aware that the amendment could not get through Congress before July 1."

But a filibuster seemed even more likely today when Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., and Sen. Robert J. Dole, R. Kansas, promised they would keep debate going on the Cooper-Church amendment indefinitely.

Earlier, Sen. Fulbright said that two members of the staff of his Foreign Relations Committee had just returned from Cambodia and had found no evidence of a buildup of enemy forces there in April as Mr. Nixon had reported.

Sen. Fulbright said that from a purely military point of view the operation was useful, but that in the long run it "will cost a great many more American lives because it makes a political settlement more difficult to achieve."

The Pentagon announced that the Cambodia operation has seriously disrupted the enemy's ability to command and control its forces in South Vietnam.

A Defense Department spokesman also said that the enemy's command center has been moved deeper into Cambodia and now lies beyond the 21-mile limit set on U.S. troops during their invasion.

He did not say whether the headquarters had also been moved beyond the limit for American bombing operations.

Today's demonstration was decidedly smaller than the one staged yesterday supporting President Nixon's Vietnam policies and assailing Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Tens of thousands of construction workers and other blue collar workers marched yesterday under a wave of American flags. The crowd was estimated to number between 60,000 and 150,000.

It was by far the largest pro-administration rally since the construction workers began their almost daily rallies in the financial district on May 8. On that day they had a violent confrontation with students.

Today, helmeted policemen prevented another clash between hippie-garbed students and flag-carrying workers.

Workers Enraged

The workers were enraged by the sight of a youth, his long hair held back with a black headband, waving a dime-store American flag upside down. The crowd taunted the worker by chanting "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh—the NLF is going to win."

Later in the day, however, several anti-war protesters were injured when the police scattered a crowd of about 2,500 who had marched to the Bryant Park area in midtown.

A few demonstrators were taken into custody after scuffles broke out. They charged that the police had used brutal tactics and knocked peaceful protesters to the ground. At least five of the injured were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, two of them elderly women who suffered facial cuts.

The protest today was organized by the Labor-Student Coalition for Peace, and open-toed sandals replaced the heavy boots of the workers.

Some 2,700 policemen ringed City Hall Park to keep the rally peaceful. The protesters carried placards instead of flags, many of them exposing black causes also. "Stop The War Against Black America and Indochina," "Let Our People Go," and "Avenge Augusta" were some of the pleas being held aloft.

"This is not a rally, it is a beginning of an alliance between forces—between the academic community and the labor movement," the crowd was told by Victor Gollbaum, head of District 37 of the AFL-CIO American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.



Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

Albert Is Virtually Assured Job as Next House Speaker

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, May 21.—With Carl Albert virtually assured of election as the next House Speaker, the scramble was on today for his job as Democratic floor leader.

Yesterday's announcement of 78-year-old Speaker John W. McCormack's retirement at the end of this year after 43 years in the House brought a declaration of candidacy for the speakership from Rep. Albert, the moderate, hard-working Rhodes Scholar from Oklahoma, who has been floor leader for nearly ten years.

Speaker McCormack endorsed the 62-year-old Rep. Albert to succeed him in the \$72,500 post. So did most other Democrats including Rep. Morris E. Udall of Arizona, the only one openly to challenge Rep. McCormack for Speaker in recent years.

But Rep. Udall, Rep. James G. O'Hara, of Michigan, and Rep. Richard Bolling, a Missouri liberal, now have announced their candidacy for the post of majority leader.

Boggs Appears Out

The No. 3 man in the House's Democratic hierarchy, majority whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana, appeared shouldered aside in the jostling. Although he has a generally liberal voting record, Rep. Boggs appears to have little support from either the conservative Southern or the liberal Northern Democratic members.

Rep. Boggs noted mildly yesterday that the whip often moves up the ladder to floor leader when that post becomes vacant, but no one else appeared to be listening. Southerners consider him too liberal; Northerners, too "Southern."

Unless something causes the present plan to go awry, the Democratic fight next January when the new Congress convenes will be only for the post of majority leader—leader of the legislative branch on the floor. (The Speaker is both his own party's nominal leader and impartial presiding officer of the house.)

The 47-year-old Rep. Udall views his strength as that of the traditional compromise Democratic candidate from Border or Southwestern states who can draw support from both liberals and Southern-

ers. He announced his candidacy yesterday.

Rep. O'Hara, 44-year-old pragmatic liberal reformer and former chairman of the so-called Democratic Study Group, a caucus of liberals, announced his entry in the race today. He told a news conference:

"I very much want the opportunity to work with Mr. Albert in presenting to the American people and to the Congress a constructive program for national progress and to help devise and advance alternatives to the misguided administration policies which threaten our nation's economic stability and which have expanded the conflict in Vietnam to encompass all of Indochina."

Rep. Bolling, 54, has been a perennial seeker after reform in antiquated House rules of procedure. Today he told reporters: "Of course I'm running" for Rep. Albert's post.

Other candidates include: Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D. Ill., 42, chairman of the Democratic caucus, Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's spokesman in Washington, a big-city member who gets along with the South.

Rep. Edward P. Boland, D. Mass., 58, a liberal who could be the rallying point of an effort to keep one leadership post in the Northeast.

Rep. John E. Moss, D. Calif., deputy whip, might be put up by the big California delegation because they like to act as a state unit.

Leader Cites Threats; Maddox Sees Plot

Georgia March Warned of Violence

MACON, Ga., May 21 (UPI)—Some 300 persons, mostly Negroes, continued their march through Georgia today and their leader warned that violence might be "the price" of getting their message across.

Hosea Williams, leader of the march in the absence of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, said he was "sick and tired" of hearing "nothing but threats of violence."

"I didn't come here and these other people didn't come here to get shot," he said. "But if it takes three or four of us getting shot to prove a point, then maybe that's the price."

Gov. Lester Maddox said the marchers were plotting to do themselves violence. He ordered more state patrolmen to take up positions "in and around the marchers in order that they won't be shot by one of their own members."

The governor said he had "reliable intelligence reports" that someone in the march "will either kill or provoke someone to kill a Negro marcher" and then "place the blame on the governor of Georgia."

The marchers planned to make it to Forsyth, about 35 miles north of Macon, on the third leg today of their 110-mile trek from Perry to Atlanta to protest alleged repression of dissent.

Dr. Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, left the march to fly to New York, but said he would return the group at Forsyth.

The demonstration also is in protest against the slaying of six Negroes by police during rioting in Augusta, and the deaths of two black youths at Jackson State College, Miss., and four white students at Kent State University, Ohio.

Vandalism at Fresno St.

NEW YORK, May 21 (UPI)—A group of angry blacks and Mexican-Americans yesterday smashed windows and pulled down bookshelves at the Fresno State College campus.

The vandalism followed a fire-bombing which destroyed the California school's new \$1 million computer. Authorities promptly declared a state of emergency on campus and prohibited all public gatherings which were not first approved by the president's office.

In other campus developments: A half-dozen demonstrators were injured, and one man was arrested, when police dispersed a crowd of about 400 demonstrators at the Santa Cruz Co., Calif., Government Center. The crowd tried

to block two bus loads of draftees headed for the Oakland induction center.

At Ohio State, the administration and faculty council voted to reinstate all suspended students who were arrested during several days of disturbances on the campus three weeks ago.

In New York, six college anti-war groups announced yesterday they have merged into a national

coalition aimed at electing "a peace Congress" in November to cut off funds for the Indochina war.

The organization, based at Harvard University, Princeton, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rochester University and Dartmouth and Smith Colleges, said they already had established a nationwide network of lobbyists, volunteer workers and fund raisers.

Students Say Jackson Police Attacked With 'Tommy Guns'

By Jon Nordheimer

JACKSON, Miss., May 21 (NYT)—Black students, who said they witnessed last week's slaying of two Negroes by state police on the campus of Jackson State College, told four visiting Democratic congressmen yesterday that they saw a Mississippi Highway Patrol captain take a crowd of students with automatic-weapon fire.

"He looked like Al Capone with a Tommy gun," said Paris Adams, a muscular 26-year-old student from Chicago. Mr. Adams, who said he was standing away from the crowd when the police opened fire, made a stuttering noise to imitate the rapid fire of an automatic weapon.

The congressional team was composed of Sens. Birch Bayh of Indiana and Walter Mondale of Minnesota, and Reps. William Clay of Missouri and Don Edwards of California. They were joined by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Joseph Rauh Jr., a Washington civil rights attorney and former chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

Mr. Rauh called the police action a "group lynching." Rep. Clay, a Negro, said the Jackson City police had photographed the congressmen when they arrived.

Sen. Bayh, poking his finger into a jagged bullet hole that measured one inch across in a metal window frame, called the police decision to fire into the crowd "an automatic response of hatred."

Sen. Mondale said the magnitude of the police response—the vesting of the dormitory is scarred by at least 140 bullet holes and countless ricochet marks—was unjustified even if a sniper had fired a shot into police ranks, as was reported.

"It's a new national syndrome—the unfounded sniper," Sen. Mondale remarked as he moved through a crowd of black students who had cheered the congressmen. "Every time there's an over-reaction, that unfound sniper always gets the blame."

The senators said they came to Mississippi to show their concern for the rising incidence of violence in the nation this spring and to give the black Jackson State students a chance to express their emotions and fears. Both men appeared stunned at the sight of the shattered dormitory, where the scene was still spattered with dried blood and splintered glass.

"This building was raked like it was under attack," said Sen. Bayh. "What we're looking at is the result of a full-scale assault against a girls' dormitory."

He turned to Charles Evers, the black mayor of Fayette, Miss., and remarked, "It's impossible." "It's not impossible," answered the brother of Medgar Evers, the NAACP leader murdered in Jackson several years ago. "It's outright murder. It never would have happened on a white campus. The police came to kill black folks. They were going to kill niggers, that's all."

Woodcock Choice For UAW Chief

DETROIT, May 21 (AP)—Leonard Woodcock was virtually assured the presidency of the 1.6 million member United Auto Workers Union today when his principal opponent withdrew.

Douglas Fraser, 63, a UAW vice-president and head of the union's Chrysler department, announced he is no longer a candidate to succeed the late Walter P. Reuther, who died May 9 in a Northern Michigan plane crash.

Nixon Asks \$500 Million to Aid Schools

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP)—President Nixon asked Congress today for a \$500 million fund to aid school desegregation in the fiscal year starting July 1.

The President, moreover, said that his administration firmly intended to spend \$1 billion in fiscal 1973 for the purpose.

His message today followed an insistence yesterday that the administration would spend the \$500 million the President promised to school districts that are desegregating or "racially impacted."

The President declared today: "It is this administration's firm intention to spend these funds—\$500 million in fiscal 1971 and \$1 billion in fiscal 1972—in the years for which they are appropriated."

Under today's proposal, about two-thirds of the half-billion dollars would go to districts in the 17 Southern and Border states.

Mr. Nixon recommended that the \$150 million of the \$500 million requested be appropriated as "start-up" money under existing legislative authority. The remainder should be appropriated under the

Emergency School Aid Act of 1970, the President told Congress.

In the complex formula proposed today for allotting desegregation aid funds to states, each state would get a basic minimum of \$100,000 in each fiscal year.

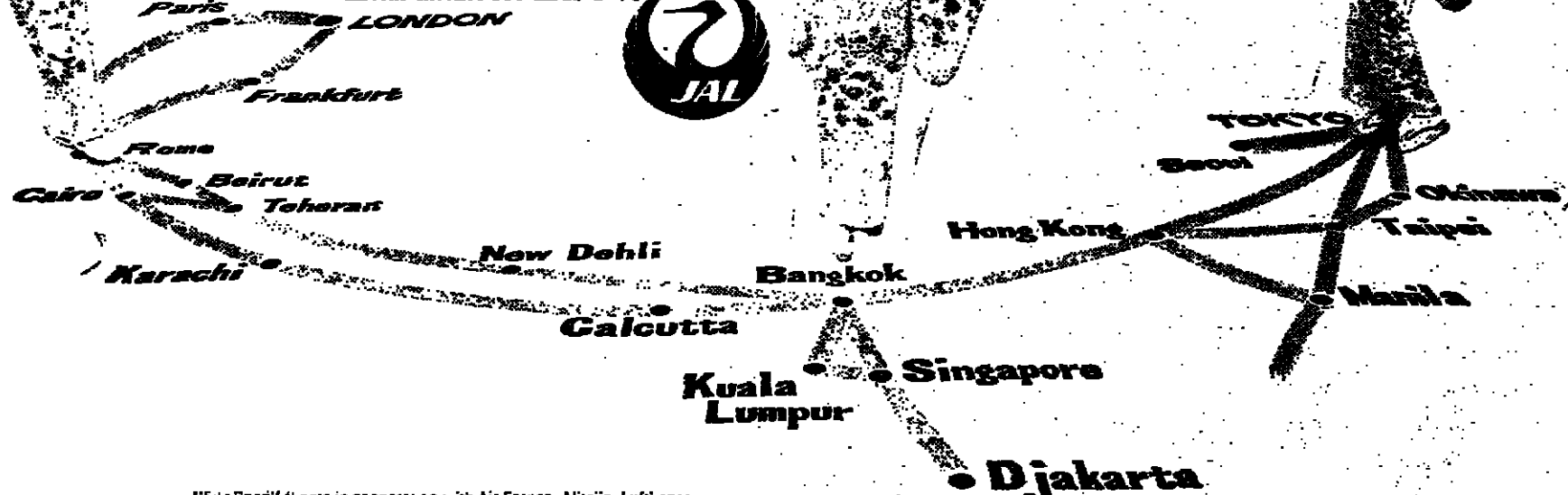
The remaining money would be distributed according to the proportion of "minority students" in each state having those students in school districts under legal order to integrate and double-counting those districts carrying out a desegregation plan.

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50 Protesters In State Dept. Get Warning

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT)—Fifty Foreign Service officers who signed a letter to Secretary of State William P. Rogers two weeks ago protesting the operation in Cambodia have been warned by their superiors that they acted out of turn in criticizing the administration publicly.

Altogether there were more than 200 signers of the letter among officers and employees of the Department of State.

The State Department confirmed today that the 50 Foreign Service officers, most of them in their 20s and few, if any, above the grade, were called to a meeting last week with U. Alexis Johnson, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and William B. Macomber Jr., deputy under secretary for administration.

According to the State Department spokesman, they were told that their letter was unprofessional and embarrassing to President Nixon.

But the spokesman said no punitive action would be taken against the officers. He would not say whether mention of the letter would be placed in their personnel records.

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Which Establishment?

In Washington, more than a thousand New York lawyers assembled to lobby against the war. They were self-described (but with some accuracy) as "the establishment of the establishment." On the same day, there was a very impressive demonstration by the "hard-hats," the construction workers and their allies, for the Nixon policies. One of the very earliest of the hard-hat slogans was: "We Love the Establishment." And, again on that day, the Dow-Jones averages took another serious dip in their long decline. This was the voice of still another establishment—the financial community, which votes with its prices against the war.

The radicals do not speak much of the establishment any more; they are against the whole society. And even the more moderate young are beginning to perceive that America is made up of many establishments, all parts of the status quo, to be sure, but differing sharply on a number of vital issues.

There is an academic establishment, which may be of two minds, or several, on questions of educational organization and discipline, but which has reached a considerable degree of unanimity against the war. There is an intellectual establishment, which agrees on very little except opposition to the war. There is a religious establishment, which may be considered in roughly the same position. The military establishment, on the other hand (which is not altogether the military-industrial establishment, as the stock market makes clear), must be sup-

posed to be for the President's policy toward the war, or an even tougher approach, while the labor establishment has lined up a great deal of rank-and-file support for the same goals.

Then, of course, there is the political establishment, which, even at the top, reflects these differences. It has the support of that large middle-class constituency which makes up the "silent majority," and which finds some voice in Gallup polls, elections, meetings of service organizations and political clubs. It has, quite consistently, backed the President.

The jarring sets among these establishments make nonsense of the simplistic jargon of the radicals at home and of Chairman Mao abroad. America is not torn by violent revolution at home, and if it becomes a "paper tiger" abroad, it will be of its own volition. It is wracked by the most divisive debate in a century—not through the efforts of Chairman Mao (who has his own troubles), but because of complex self-questioning on a scale that no society in history has indulged in without violent rebellion on a massive scale. What the answers will be, few can confidently predict; whether they will be found in time to avert an even more disastrous pulling and hauling of very many groups than presently exists, is also unclear. But that this is not the result of a monolithically oppressive regime or of classic capitalism should be plain to anyone who can read history or look with unbiased eye at today's world.

Decision on the SST

Present indications suggest that the supersonic transport program will face the most determined opposition to date when its fiscal 1971 appropriation comes before the House of Representatives next week. One reason, though not necessarily the most important, is the fact that the appropriation requested by the Nixon administration, almost \$290 million, is the largest for any single year to date. The incongruity between the massive spending for SST and the crippling limitations on funds available for much more pressing national needs is only too evident.

Those who oppose the continued pouring of federal funds into the SST project have had their case immensely strengthened by recent testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. Under Secretary of Transportation James M. Beggs has revealed that the government's liability for developing the SST may have to reach \$4 billion instead of the \$1 billion hitherto mentioned. This fourfold increase will be required if private capital is not available after the first two prototype vehicles are completed. Given the present strained state of the capital markets and the forecasts that the strain will continue, this possibility almost

seems a probability. And even such an expert as Lt. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada (Ret.), a director of American Airlines, suggests that the air transport industry is not economically ready for a supersonic plane at this time and that the SST does not meet a genuine market demand.

But perhaps the most damaging testimony came from Dr. Richard L. Garwin of IBM, one of the nation's leading physicists. Dr. Garwin reported that, for the present version of the SST, the projected noise levels on approach, on takeoff and on the runway will be almost three times the original estimate, reaching perhaps the ear-splitting equivalent of 50 jumbo subsonic jets taking off simultaneously. No sure way to make airports and their environs totally unlivable can be imagined. And the decision to avoid sonic boom by prohibiting overland SST flights, Dr. Garwin noted, makes it dubious that even 500 of these planes can be sold.

In the face of this and earlier evidence emphasizing the financial risks and environmental dangers of the SST, the case for a congressional red light to the proposed 1971 appropriation is overwhelming.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Farewell to a 'Fossil'

As virtually no other politician on Washington's Capitol Hill, the Speaker of the House, John McCormack of Massachusetts, symbolizes the "fossilization of the system" against which a large part of American academic youth is venting its scorn. Rep. McCormack is at the apex of a hierarchy of seniority in the U.S. Congress, with its 70, 80 and 90-year-old committee chairmen, many of whose stubborn authoritarianism hinders, or completely throttles, the political process. A small part of the hopelessness and frustration which has led to today's "politics in the streets" may be traced to this situation in the American capital, despite the fact that it is the presidency which is the focal point of the protest movement. For this reason the announcement of Rep. McCormack's forthcoming withdrawal from political life is a significant event.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Back to (Soviet) Normalcy

The Soviet world seems to be moving again in a direction which does not appear very consistent with a desirable liberal evolution. Chancellor Willy Brandt's delegate to Moscow felt among his counterparts such a stiffening that he wonders whether the negotiations for the conclusion of a renunciation-of-force treaty can be continued. Romanian Premier Ceausescu left suddenly for the Soviet capital with a delegation in which military experts were plentiful. And in the background, there is the new public condemnation of Communist China, accused of indulging in provocations, especially in

the Far East. The latter event appears to be at the origin of all the others. In the perspective of a confrontation with Mao's China, it is logical for the leaders in the Kremlin to secure in their European back areas the "normalization" that now prevails in Czechoslovakia. The West Germans, in the "capitalist camp" and the Romanians, in the Communist camp, are likely to bear the cost of the operation.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

No Retreat by Saigon

In the eyes of White House strategists, the most positive aspect of the Cambodian adventure is not the considerable booty taken from the retreating enemy. What primarily matters is that the operations which have taken place in Khmer territory have brought Mr. Nixon the evidence that his Vietnamization policy was not an illusion, that replacement of U.S. troops by South Vietnamese troops is conceivable in the future, and that he will be able to continue without major risks to progressively withdraw combat units of his expeditionary corps. The U.S. high command in South Vietnam actually confirmed to him formally that it was on the whole pleased with the combat behavior of South Vietnamese troops. . . . There thus cannot be any question—regardless of what the President's entourage loudly says with the obvious purpose of thwarting the maneuvers of his opponents in the Congress—of breaking this impetus and compelling the Thieu government to make a humiliating strategic retreat which would be a serious blow to the morale of his general staff.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 22, 1895
PARIS—Alphonse Daudet has given a Paris journalist the benefit of his first impressions of London, and they have speedily found their way back to the British public. The gifted French author must be congratulated on his discovery of the great English "silence" amid the roar and bustle of Modern Babylon. This would certainly have gladdened the heart of Thomas Carlyle, to see a Frenchman discover in a week an idea that he himself was forever dreaming of.

Fifty Years Ago

May 22, 1920
PARIS—There is no sugar shortage in the right sense of the word. That is to say, the apparent scarcity of this necessity of life is not due to any failure of the crop in the great sugar-producing countries. On the contrary, last year's crop in Cuba was one of the largest on record, and the same is true for Hawaii and Louisiana. Sugar is very expensive in America and still rationed in France. The reason for this state is sugar profiteering; it must stop.



The American Image in Spain

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—The United States, in formulating policy toward Spain, has twice been wrong. Right after World War II we took the lead in trying to isolate this country, hoping thereby to oust its regime. The attempt accomplished little but the stiffening of Franco's proud back and continuing economic backwardness.

Washington wisely abandoned the quarantine policy when, after the Berlin airlift and Korean War, it was decided that naval and air bases in Spain could help defend Europe's Mediterranean flank. However, the United States doesn't do things by halves. Within no time U.S. leaders were gleefully visiting Madrid and U.S. diplomats sought, unsuccessfully, to bring Spain into the European community.

Such dazzling shifts served only to confirm Talleyrand's old warning that intervention and nonintervention in another country's affairs mean "about the same." Well-intentioned America managed by its tergiversations to end up as today's scapegoat for almost every faction in this muddled land.

Implicit Warning

The government, while delighted to be a virtual ally of the West's greatest power, takes pains to underscore current weaknesses in American democracy, thus implicitly warning against the dangers of freedom here. But, for almost all the opposition, America has acquired an authoritarian, imperialist image.

In Spain, the United States is neither having its cake nor eating it. The military base arrangement about to be extended—symbolizes to malcontents the kind of United States cartooned elsewhere by words

like Vietnam, Cambodia, Formosa, Greece—each a complex, separate subject but useful to hostile political warriors.

It is of little use, alas, to explain that American bases here are designed to defend world freedom. This attitude, no credence from those who seem to see local freedom restored.

There is no doubt that Franco still attracts considerable personal support but there is also no doubt that he is decreasingly active. The real executive boss today is the vice-premier, heavy-fisted Adm. Carrero Blanco, known among Madrid sophisticates as "our Spiro Agnew." And the shadowy power behind the scenes is a lay Catholic organization called Opus Dei.

The semi-secret Opus Dei may have 50,000 Spanish members, has the ear of Carrero Blanco, an overwhelming majority of portfolios in the present cabinet, and enormous influential positions in private business. It is detested by other Catholics in the opposition, the army, the universities and even the right-wing Falange, which it maneuvered out of Franco's favor. But hitting Opus Dei is like punching a shadow.

Opus Dei has shown efficient command of talents, which undoubtedly helped Franco, but these talents have just been tarnished by the biggest financial scandal in Spanish history, which reportedly touched Opus Dei figures. Moreover, Opus Dei inherited much blame for continued oppression and censorship.

It is impossible to know precisely how many political prisoners remain in jail, although the estimate is around 1,400—including many priests. The dictatorship has sub-

added somewhat, but not enough to satisfy the youth or educated in this predominantly young, increasingly bourgeois country. And, although the minister of information assured me the Spanish press is freer than England's, newspapers containing my columns on Spain have been seized.

Slow relaxation of repression isn't enough to satisfy a suddenly modern nation. One priest told me the clergy was struck "like a shock wave" by the ideas of the Second Vatican Council, convened in 1962, and this vastly stimulated independent, anti-regime thought.

Church in Crisis

Another said: "The church is in a crisis. We are heading toward a clash with the government and a separation of church and state. The bishops are beginning to take positions against the government ever more clearly, for example on labor unions."

The monarchy, scheduled to succeed Franco, is largely forgotten and Franco's personal popularity cannot be handed on to Prince Juan Carlos, Opus Dei or Spain's "Spiro Agnew." Therefore, as the generalissimo starts to fade away, one sees that a U.S. shift from a Spanish policy of quarantine to one of participation has only produced the result that America is regarded as helping a dying dictatorship to survive.

It is imperative to avoid the possibility of an anti-American democracy in future Spain. One wonders if there is no way to persuade the Spanish people, as well as their government, that we are genuinely concerned with freedom—not only defending against its obliteration elsewhere but specifically fostering it here.

China's Cautious Policy

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—Administration officials are comforting themselves at the relatively mild tone of Peking's cancellation of the Sino-American meeting originally scheduled for Wednesday. The tone was mild, it is true, and no permanent break was threatened, but the reasons appear to be complex.

Try to put yourself in Peking's position. The Soviet Union on Monday charged, in a bitter article in Pravda, that in Peking there are "great Han dreams of becoming new emperors of the Great China" that would rule at least Asia, if not the whole world.

That kind of talk reflects the big-power rivalry of the two giant Communist states, but it does contain elements of truth. The Chinese, long before Communism, developed a sense of superiority and importance that the overlay of Communist ideology has intensified. Certainly Mao & Co. aspire to be No. 1 in Asia and to set the direction for the Communist world, if not for everybody, in due course.

But the Chinese are intensely practical for all their wild language. Mao may talk about "paper tigers" in Washington and Moscow but he respects strength. And his regime can be cautious and cagey.

Offer to Cambodia

When Lon Nol and his associates in Cambodia tossed out Prince Sihanouk, it now appears "paper tigers" in Washington and Moscow, Peking offered to accept the new Phnom Penh government if it would continue doing what Sihanouk had been doing but had become restive about: Allowing

the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong sanctuaries in Cambodia to help carry on the war in South Vietnam.

A Peking offer to that effect has now been confirmed by Sim Var, one of Lon Nol's political advisers, speaking at a Tokyo press conference. In other words, the first Chinese reaction to Sihanouk's ouster was to protect their own interests and their first interest was to help Hanoi drive the Americans out of Southeast Asia. The subsequent Peking embrace of Sihanouk, complete with photos of Sihanouk with Mao, is a matter of second-choice convenience.

The tone and wording of the Peking announcement on canceling Wednesday's talk with the Americans in Warsaw fits this picture. No irretrievable step was taken. And the Americans were told that in "several weeks" it might be possible to talk about setting a new date.

President Nixon has promised to take the Americans out of Cambodia, which must be Peking's and Hanoi's immediate desire, by the end of June. Peking is in a position, if Mr. Nixon lives up to his pledge, to resume the talks after July 1.

The current round of Chinese-American talks, it is widely believed, reflects less a Peking hope to normalize relations with Washington than a desire to show their enemies in Moscow that they have a line open to the other superpower. Peking knows, as Washington confirms, that the Warsaw talks make Moscow nervous lest they lead to some sort of Chinese-American gangup against the Soviet Union, however fantastic that

idea may seem in the United States.

The Pravda editorial on Monday appears to reflect total failure thus far in Kremlin efforts to end the border dispute with China and to forge some sort of common anti-American policy over the Indo-China war. France charged that in China "the Communist party has been smashed" and "all power is concentrated in the hands of the military."

Hedging Bets

The fact is that Sihanouk's ouster created massive new problems for every nation concerned in Vietnam. Mr. Nixon's invasion of Cambodia compounded the problems. Nobody today can be certain how it will turn out and thus the men who run the governments in Moscow, Peking, Hanoi, Saigon and Washington all are trying to hedge their bets.

In Peking's case, one suspects, the Cambodian venture by Mr. Nixon is looked upon as a sort of clutch rattle of American policy in Vietnam. A case can be made for that view, too, and has been, brilliantly, in the current Newsweek by Stewart Alsop. The whole Nixon program is indeed, as Alsop calls it, a great retreat whether or not one accepts Alsop's gloom about it. It could turn out, of course, that Mr. Nixon will reap some short-term benefits, both militarily in Vietnam and politically here at home, from the Cambodian invasion. But Peking is thinking of the long pull in terms of its own interests. And that quite clearly called for suspending the Warsaw talks with the Americans but not really cutting the line to Washington.

Threat to Academic Freedom

The Berkeley Strike

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BERKELEY, Calif.—The disruptive road traveled by the University of California at Berkeley since 1964 reached its inevitable destination last week when academic freedom was curtailed in a decision by the faculty to curtail philosophy Prof. John Searle's course in ethics.

The deeply disturbing but unpublicized episode in Searle's classroom is steeped in irony. A dynamic young liberal who championed student debate in Berkeley's 1964 Free Speech Movement, Searle passionately opposes the Vietnam war. But he will not capitulate to the "strikes"—specifically, demands by an emotion-drenched rally of 15,000 students and faculty that the university "reconstitute" itself with radical course changes following the Cambodian crisis.

While sharing student outrage over Cambodia, Searle recognizes the naked threat to academic freedom here and has refused to surrender control of his course. Thus, when his class convened last week, an intruder was present: a student strike leader who berated Searle and conducted his own "reconstituted" course. Although few students joined this rump session, the rest were so worried about their physical safety that they asked Searle to conduct future sessions in his home.

Searle's was by no means the only classroom whose sanctity was violated last week. In contrast to satisfaction by Berkeley's administrators over the violence-free week, Searle and other thoughtful professors are stunned by the assault on liberal education. "We're over what is happening at Berkeley is no longer exceptional but is typical of the nationwide campus crisis."

Radical Seminars

Rather than endure classroom intrusions, many professors have succumbed to the strike by either canceling classes or turning them over to student education. The School of Environmental Design has become a headquarters for political action. The Department of Anthropology runs radical seminars instead of regular classes. So do much of the sociology and psychology departments.

But the strike wants more than mere readjustments of courses, as witness the case of political science Prof. Paul Seabury (a former national vice-chairman of the American Society for Democracy in Action). Seabury agreed that his course in foreign policy should consider the Cambodian question, but that wasn't enough. His students demanded communal control of the course with Seabury reduced to a "teaching resource."

Seabury refused. The result was 40 percent student absenteeism in

his class last week plus a 10 percent drop in seminar attendance. Like-minded teachers as high as three-fourths of 1 students absent. Some students, wishing to pursue their education, told us of pressure from fellow students, bordering on coercion, to stay away from such classes.

Indeed, pressure tactics are advocated by the Daily Californian, the student newspaper. "We must pinpoint those people and institutions on this campus who are breaking the strike," the paper editorializes. "Strikebreakers are professors who refuse to be flexible, who refuse to allow their students to reconstitute their classes, who in the face of napalm and National Guard killings in Kent (sic) and Augusta, Ga., have the irresponsible self-righteousness to demand that they be allowed to continue to teach Shakespeare and calculus."

Many professors yielding to the strike feel that students will be back in the old academic niche come autumn. They overlook the hard fact that we have reported on the separate visits to Berkeley since 1964: the erosion of the educational process at the cost of academic freedom has been the overriding goal of student rebels all along.

Rearguard Action

Similarly, while the administration congratulated itself on campus peace here this year (marred by one anti-bus strike), it has overlooked constant erosion of educational integrity. Professors who care have been fighting a rearguard action against students' attempts to take over their courses.

These professors bitterly complain they have been undercut in the current crisis by W. D. Knight, dean of the College of Letters and Sciences. Knight, a physicist regarded as a political innocent by faculty critics, has liberalized rules governing incomplete grades and course withdrawals—putting heavy pressure on professors to suspend regular classes. "Knight gives the radicals a hunting license to destroy the university," one professor told us.

But Knight's temporizing would have been impossible if it had not for Chancellor Roger Heyns, who compromises between academic freedom and student activism in a way that pleases nobody. Heyns now seems most interested in forestalling violence and keeping SDS radicals out of strike leadership.

With the students insurgent, the faculty largely permissive, and the administration relatively unconcerned about academic freedom, only the state government is left to preserve liberal education at state universities such as this one. But the inadequacy of political institutions in that role has been demonstrated in California.

Letters

Berrigan Letter

I have read carefully the "Letter from the Underground" of Daniel Berrigan (May 19). What I cannot figure out is why he and his fellow critics of the United States always see only wrong on the United States side but have no criticism whatever for what the Communists are perpetrating all over the world.

They are essentially small men trying to assume leadership qualities which they do not have. However, it cannot be gainsaid that Daniel Berrigan can write, but that does not make him a real thinker. Perhaps we should not be too naive about his type and their criticisms. Especially now that they are making martyrs of themselves. Something screw somewhere.

CATHERINE BUEHLER.

Paris. . . . Daniel Berrigan states: "There is a mythology abroad in our country, sedulously fostered by liberals and blessed in a remarkably superficial way by a former Supreme Court justice. It has to do with the moral necessity of joining illegal action to legal consequences. One who acts against the law, if he is to act virtuously and responsibly, must always take the 'consequences.' . . . The principle obviously is of interest to those in power."

It pains me to come to the support of liberals, but the relation-

ship between action and responsibility is nothing new and does not originate with them. I suggest Father Berrigan brush up on his Plato, for one, especially "Crito," where Socrates is urged to run out on his death sentence. Socrates imagines the Athenian Senate accusing him thusly: "...we further proceed to say Athenians by the liberty which we allow him that if he does not like us when he has become of age and has seen the ways of the city, and made our acquaintance, he may go where he please and take his goods with him. . . . But he who has experience of the manner in which we state and still remains, has entered into an implied contract that he will do as we command him."

Socrates concludes that to have enjoyed the protection of the society, and then, when in conflict with it, to escape the penalties, is unworthy. Rebellion, as Father Berrigan ought to know, is only justified when the four conditions of St. Augustine are satisfied. Does Father Berrigan believe they have been? In which case, revolution—with the bloodshed and violence this implies and the moral alternative; and he should be fomenting it. And not the mythology he is presently weaving to excuse his nonpossession.

F. R. BUCKLEY.

Madrid.

House Unit Approves Funds for Development of SST

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI)—The House Appropriations Committee today approved nearly \$250 million for continued development of the controversial supersonic transport (SST). It also approved funds for hiring 2,285 additional air traffic controllers.

S. Catholics Now Decline Members

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Roman Catholicism in the United States last year experienced its first decline in membership this century, a national summary showed today.

Castro Sharply Reduces Sugar Harvest Target

HAVANA, May 21 (AP)—His 10-million-ton harvest target, Premier Fidel Castro told his people last night that he was hoping for 9 million tons.

Garbage Strike in D.C.

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI)—The garbage piling up on the streets in the fourth day of a strike by sanitation workers, the city of Columbia planned to hand out 750,000 large bags today so residents will have something in which to stuff refuse.

Major cuts included \$7.5 million sought for a transportation planning, research and development program, \$7 million for construction of an addition at Dulles International Airport terminal near Washington and \$12.5 million for traffic safety.

Debate on the measure, when it comes to the House floor, probably next week, is expected to center on the controversial SST appropriation for \$289.9 million to continue development of prototypes.

The supersonic transport is the next logical step forward in commercial aviation, the House committee's report accompanying the bill said.

But Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D., N.Y., an outspoken foe of the SST, said in a separate opinion in the report that an original argument for the government to get into SST production was that it would not cost more than \$750 million.

It now appears that costs to the government may escalate to \$5 billion if the contractor cannot obtain financing for production, he said. Rep. Yates served notice he would offer an amendment on the floor to knock out all the SST funds.

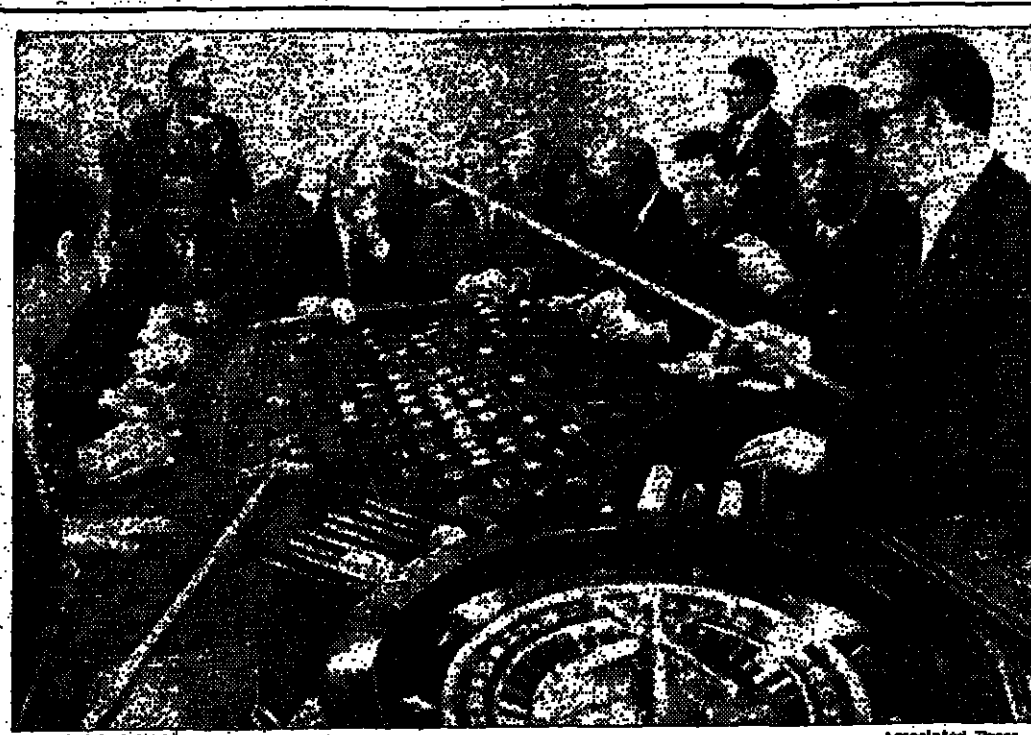
Meanwhile, President Nixon today signed into law a ten-year, multi-billion-dollar aviation development program, which includes taxes on passengers, shippers and aircraft owners.

Mr. Nixon called the U.S. air transport system "the best in the world" during the bill-signing ceremony.

"We have to plan ahead for the enormous increase in air traffic," he told the assembled lawmakers. "And that's what you've done."

The administration-sponsored Airport and Airway Development Act is designed to do for air transportation in the 1970s what the interstate highway system did for ground travel in the last decade. It would improve air navigation and would build or expand and modernize thousands of airports throughout the nation. Both federal and state funds are involved.

For passengers traveling after June 30, the ticket tax on domestic flights will be 8 percent, compared to 5 percent now, and there will be a \$3 tax on tickets for overseas flights originating in this country. Shippers will be charged a 5 percent tax on freight waybills. All aircraft will be taxed a \$25 annual registration fee plus 1 1/2 cents a pound for turbine-powered (jet) planes and 2 cents a pound for piston-engine aircraft over 2,500 pounds.



SCHOOL FOR CHEATING—Inspectors of the British government's Gaming Board Squad at work at their Black Casino, somewhere in London, learning all the tricks of the trade at roulette, dice and cards. Graduates of this special school are thus better armed to see that patrons of British gambling clubs get a fair shake.

Ex-SS Minister In Cabinet of Austria Resigns

VIENNA, May 21 (AP)—Johann Oellinger, 56, a former lieutenant of the Nazi SS and agriculture minister in the Austrian Socialist minority government, resigned from his post yesterday at his doctor's advice, the Socialist News Service reported.

Mr. Oellinger, who was sworn in a month ago, soon afterward came under fire from the press when his Nazi background became known.

Reports said that Chancellor Bruno Kreisky—who is of Jewish descent—was unaware of Mr. Oellinger's past when he was suggested to him as a candidate for the post. Later he repeatedly said Mr. Oellinger had his full support.

On Tuesday Mr. Kreisky told journalists that "whether he (Mr. Oellinger) will return or not to resume his duties... will depend entirely on his health, not on his political past." Mr. Oellinger had a heart attack soon after taking office.

Mr. Kreisky has suggested Oskar Weisz, a deputy of Styria Province, as Mr. Oellinger's successor.

Mount Etna Erupts

CATANIA, Sicily, May 21 (UPI)—A stream of lava flowed down from the crater of Mount Etna today and Europe's tallest volcano shook with explosions which hurled molten rocks into the sky. Scientists said the lava posed no immediate danger to villages dotting the lower slopes of the 10,925-foot volcano.

Britain Moves To Call Off South African Cricket Tour

(Continued from Page 1) came today by a police representative who is ordinarily highly critical of the government—Reg Gale, chairman of the Police Federation. He announced the news to a conference of his men in Wales, and it brought a loud cheer.

Conservatives, however, were critical. The shadow home secretary, Quentin Hogg, denounced "government by cajolery" and said Mr. Callaghan should have used governmental power to ban the tour if he thought it unwise.

Just what power Mr. Hogg had in mind is unclear. The home secretary can exclude undesirable aliens, but officials say that power would have to be stretched to cover a whole cricket team, and they fear the precedent.

Right-wing Conservatives went farther than Mr. Hogg and accused the government of giving way to mobs and demonstrators. That argument will undoubtedly play a part now in the Conservative election campaign, which has law and order as its theme.

Politically, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Mr. Callaghan recognize that there may be some resentment of the tour cancellation, though cricket is not a mass spectator sport like soccer. But they think it would have been much more dangerous to Labor to let the tour go on and possibly produce violence.

Just two days ago, the Cricket Council "firmly" decided that the tour must proceed. But in doing so it tried to shift the responsibility to the government. In part, by saying that cricket men could not fully judge the issues of public policy.

High British Jobless Rate Seen Aiding Tory Campaign

LONDON, May 21 (UPI)—Britain's highest unemployment figure for May since 1940 gave the opposition Conservative party ammunition today for the June 18 national election battle.

The number of unemployed in Britain fell below 600,000 in mid-May for the first time this year, official figures showed, but the workless total of 579,535 was the highest since May in 36 years. Political sources said the Conservatives would make unemployment a major issue in the fight to unseat the Labor party government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

An Opinion Research Center poll for the Evening Standard said today that British housewives are worried about rising consumer prices. The survey indicated that their discontent, if expressed in anti-Labor votes, could be a major factor in a Labor defeat.

Labour Leads Polls The poll gave Labor a one per cent popularity lead over the Conservatives for the second straight month.

A Gallup Poll published in the Daily Telegraph showed the Labor party holding a seven per cent lead over the Conservatives. While the lead was half a percentage point less than in the last Gallup Poll a week ago, political observers said it was not significant because it is well within the margin of error in polling.

With both major parties' platforms to be announced next week, political sources said Mr. Wilson would avoid making new promises during the campaign and seek a mandate to continue Labor party programs already pending in Parliament.

Paris Subways Shut By Strike Today

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—The Paris subway system will be paralyzed tomorrow as workers stage a 24-hour strike to back demands for an increase from five to six weeks paid vacation per year.

Army trucks will be used to carry commuters on major routes. But years of such one-day subway strikes have taught many Parisians that the simplest solution is to take the day off work, which would give them the third long weekend in a run.

Bonn 'Regrets' Ties Of Algiers, E. Berlin

BONN, May 21 (Reuters)—The West German government said today it regrets Algeria's decision to recognize East Germany and warned the move is not designed to improve relations between Bonn and Arab nations.

Spokesman Conrad Ahlers said the move was expected because the West German government is not in a position to fulfill "far-reaching" financial requests from the Algerian government.

Rumor Fails To Persuade Italian Labor Unions Reject Moves To Halt Strike Wave

ROME, May 21 (UPI)—Organized labor ignored peace-making moves today by Premier Mariano Rumor and pressed ahead with a series of nationwide strikes cutting deeply into public and private life.

More than 1,500 uniformed firemen marched through Rome to the Chamber of Deputies in the noisiest demonstration of the day, the fourth in a week of concerted labor agitation over economic and social issues.

Police said that the situation appeared to be relatively calm in the wake of scattered violence earlier in Rome, Florence and Turin, where at least 80 persons were injured in clashes between strikers and non-strikers.

Mail, telegraph and long-distance telephone services were still interrupted. Most public elementary schools were shut. Only one or two newspapers appeared in the entire country. The machinery of government was stopped. Firemen answered only emergency calls. Trains stopped running for 24 hours in northern Italy.

More meetings were scheduled between Mr. Rumor and leaders of the three big national unions, which ordered the strikes to support demands for reforms in housing, transportation, medical care and an outdated and often unfair tax system.

The leader of the Communist-led General Confederation of Italian Labor said that the government and the unions were still far apart—"on some points, very far apart."

In another move designed to pacify militant labor leaders, the Senate hurried through debate on an amnesty bill—the 234th in one century of Italian unification—covering 9,938 workers charged with criminal offenses during strikes last autumn. A final vote of approval is expected early tomorrow.

The amnesty also covers about one million persons charged with common crimes, but observers said that the chief reason for speeding the bill through parliament was the soothing effect it might have on organized labor.

Many civil servants, including schoolteachers, were winding up a 24-hour walkout at midnight. Senior civil servants, who began an unlimited strike on May 8, voted today to end their protest at midnight.

Post office workers were expected to start digging into a huge backlog of undelivered mail at midnight.

India Crash Kills 28 BOMBAY, May 21 (AP)—Twenty-eight persons were killed and 14 injured Tuesday when a truck was hit by a train about 800 miles from here.

The office has been involved in several controversies with defense contractors who were accused of not meeting fair-employment standards laid down by previous executive orders.

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Mostly our passengers praised the food, specially on Sovereign Service. The fact that our aircraft always seem to take off and land at convenient times. And the 'hello and welcome' smile they get from the stewardess.

As for our Trident, we had a lot of compliments about the decor. The comfy seats. The neat way the washrooms were fitted out. But never a word about our Rolls-Royce Spey jet engines. We can only suppose that's because none of our passengers can hear them.

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Art in New York

A Promise of Greatness From Anthony Caro

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT)—It is now exactly ten years since English sculptor Anthony Caro embarked upon the series of openform, painted steel sculptures that have earned him a worldwide renown. At age 46, Caro stands to all appearances as the most accomplished sculptor of his generation. He is unquestionably the most important to have come out of England since Henry Moore. As an artist and a teacher, he has wielded a considerable influence in a very short time, not only in England but in this country as well. If he does on his present course, his distinction and eloquence to an already powerful force, he must certainly be counted among the great artists of his time.

He is currently showing new sculptures at the new Rimmich Gallery, in New York. Three of them—“Deep North,” “A Feast,” and “Orangerie”—are among the works he has ever produced. In imagery they introduce a note of Matissean splendor, the large paper cut-outs of Matisse's old age—what has, until recently, seemed a more or less closed art of cubist design. One of the impressions of an artist having totally mastered a difficult area of pictorial syntax, is now perceiving himself a freer margin for improvisation.

Here are, I think, only three others with whom Caro's work may be profitably compared—David Smith, Alexander Calder, and Moore. Of these, it is undoubtedly the most difficult, for it was Smith's that set Caro on his present course. In the fall of 1959 that encounter with Smith's work prompted Caro to begin the unpromising monochrome figure he had then pursuing, a style which already won him a certain reputation on the London scene. Sheela Caro put it in a lapidary note for the catalogue of the 1963 Whitechapel exhibition in London: “Effect of his work was to call into question the dependence on the con-

ventions of traditional culture, and open the way to a more direct and free sculpture.”

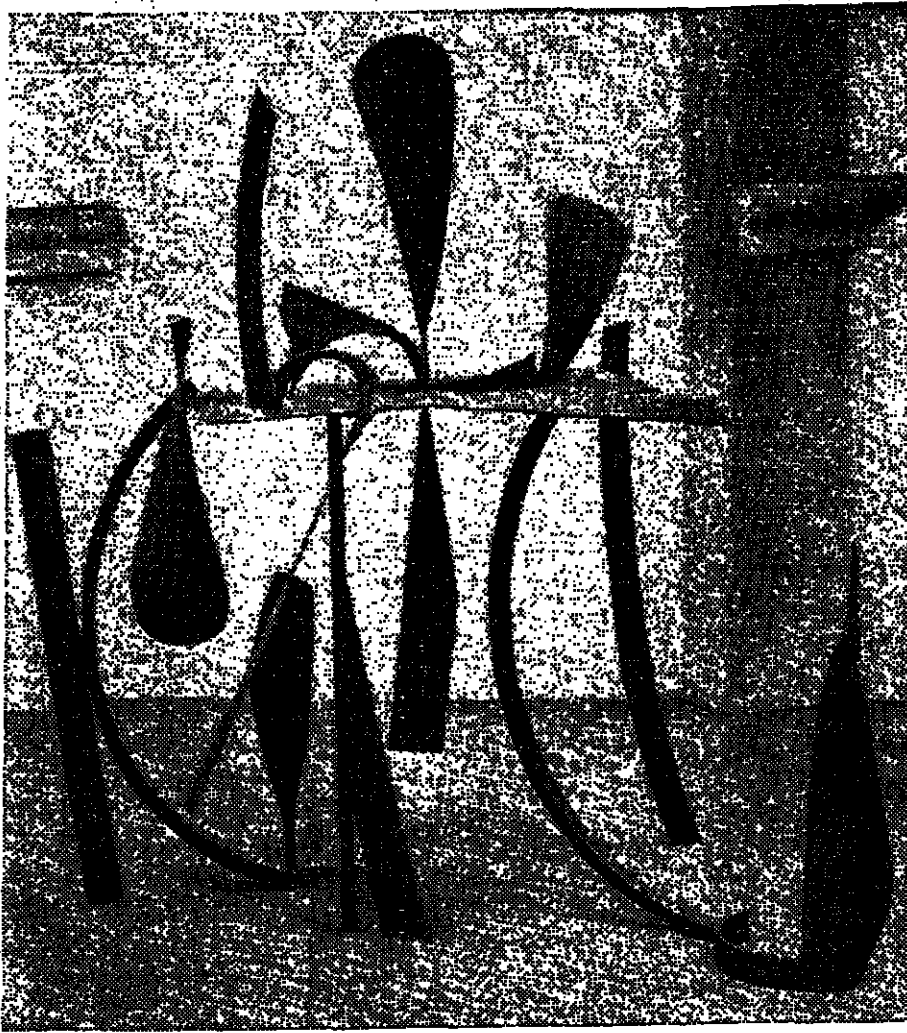
Basic Method

Specifically, Caro adopted Smith's basic method of direct-metal construction. He also followed Smith's abiding practice—which Smith had derived, some 30 years earlier, from Picasso—of conceiving his sculptural constructions in fundamentally pictorial terms. (Nothing—neither the use of welding for sculptural construction nor the conversion to an openform style—so decisively marked a break with the artist's own past and with the Moore-oriented English sculptural ethos as this radical adherence to a pictorial aesthetic for sculptural purposes.) Smith drew a constant and highly creative inspiration from what he regarded as the challenge which painting—first abstract expressionism and then the color abstractionists—offered to the sculptural imagination. Caro, to his great aesthetic profit, has followed suit, and has taken a whole generation of English sculptors with him.

Caro's first sculptures in the new mode were exceedingly “tough.” He seemed intent on placing the greatest possible distance between his new work and the gentler styles which were then prevalent even among the most advanced artists in London. This too, was in keeping with the Smithian stance, which was always to appear tough and uncompromising even when, as sometimes happened, the work was not all that difficult to take. Like most intransigent aesthetic postures, Caro's proved to be a temporary tactic—with the passage of time, his work seemed naturally to have grown gentler and more delicate—but it succeeded in creating an ampler cultural space in which he and his contemporaries could develop their talents.

Where Caro's work differs from Smith's—and where his true originality may be found—is in the nature of what might be called his spatial choreography. Smith's sculptural sensibility inclined for the most part toward forms of a figure-like verticality. Even his “landscapes” were usually mounted on pedestals. Caro's sensibility is very different, generally expressing itself in a

Anthony Caro's “Orangerie,” in gallery in New York.



landscape-like horizontality. Into this characteristic horizontal landscape space he projects a similar species of cubist drawing—what used to be called “drawing-in-space”—which effectively eliminates the pedestal (real or imagined) in order to root his forms in the ground itself.

Moore's Assistant

It is this use of a landscape-like horizontal space that invites comparison with Moore, whose assistant Caro was for several years in the early 1950s. Commenting on Moore's reclining figures, David Sylvester once observed: “Moore thinks from the ground up.” Nothing could better summarize the characteristic sculptural gesture to be found in Caro's constructions. Ten years ago his work seemed to mark an unequivocal break with everything Moore represented, but now I think this underlying affinity with his former master is becoming more evident with every new piece that comes from his hand.

The relation of Caro's sculpture to Calder's—specifically, the large painted metal stables—is, frankly, more conjectural.

I know of no direct or indirect influence. Yet Calder's outside stable sculptures are the only works I do know of that occupy the ground the way Caro's do—and do so with a similar technology and sweep. Their imagery is very different, of course, though the difference is less marked in Caro's current exhibition. Yet certain structural similarities suggest themselves. It would be interesting to see their work brought together in a single exhibition.

In any event, Caro has now given us several new works which are equal to the comparisons I have invoked here. “Orangerie,” painted a brownish earthy red that one recalls from some of Moore's late paintings—is a lyric masterpiece of sculptural drawing. “Deep North,” painted a deep mossy green, is a more difficult, problematic work. Divided into two almost—but not quite—separate units, one tall formal architectural, the other relaxed in a free-form sensual disarray, this work is one of the most interesting Caro has made. It lacks the immediate pleasurable impact of “Orangerie,” but it offers the mind more to con-

template. “Sun Feast,” in dazzling yellow, is perhaps closest to both Smith and Moore—itsself a feat of sorts. Time may modify one's perception of this work, but at the moment it seems more like a handsome summation than a genuine departure into new terrain. In the May issue of Art News, John Russell reports that “for several years now Caro has been working with a cache of 37 tons of steel which was shipped to London . . . from the late David Smith's studio at Bolton Landing.” There is something eminently appropriate about the esthetic and spiritual continuity which this logistical detail signifies. For Caro has kept faith with the vision he gleaned in Smith's large achievement a decade ago. It was not only Smith's method and his esthetic that he took for his own. He also took on the burden of Smith's ambition, which was nothing less than to create a body of work that could sustain comparison with the masters of modern European art. On the basis of his accomplishment to date, it looks very much as if Caro is going to fulfill that ambition.

Music in London

Television Concerts

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The many and vexing problems of presenting music on television were examined in a BBC-TV documentary, Sunday evening, offering examples of TV productions in a number of countries and in a wide variety of musical forms.

But nothing in this documentary revealed the difficulties so vividly as BBC-TV's own production, later in the week, of a song recital by Janet Baker and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, with Daniel Barenboim at the piano. It revealed them very simply by making every mistake in the book.

The basic problem, of course, in dealing with works from the traditional repertoire, is that of presenting a recital, a concert, an opera or a ballet in a setting for which it was not conceived. One begins with the sacrifice of space—the recital room, the concert hall or the opera house—and the traditional relationship of eye and ear to performer and performance. Television begins by narrowing the field of vision and then magnifies the view of what remains, examining it, inevitably, out of context. The visual objectives and the visual effect are different. It is not the ear that is offered the ear remains unchanged.

Restless Activity

Many of us who watched the documentary were disturbed by the restless activity of the camera, forever switching from full orchestra, for example, to close-ups of conductor, instrumentalists, soloists and listeners. Why can't the camera take a seat and stay there? Must one's attention to the music be diverted by a minute inspection of the valves of a trumpet, the racing fingers of fiddle players and a conductor's raised eyebrows?

One of the troubles with this obsession for magnification is that the whole solemn exercise tends to become ridiculous. During the Sunday night documentary we had a brief glimpse of Elisabeth Schwarzkopf and

Gerald Moore, very prettily disposed in a living room setting, with a handsome but redundant cello resting against the piano. It suggested a set-up for a sight gag, with Groucho Marx crawling out of the cello.

The Janet Baker-Fischer-Dieskau recital was worse. Evening dress, of course, with Fischer-Dieskau and Barenboim in white tie and the page-turner in black. Even John Warrack, the announcer, was in black tie, addressing us solemnly from the recesses of a deep leather armchair which looked as though it might have been on loan from a Pall Mall club.

Professional Faces

And so we had Purcell, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Peter Warlock, all expertly embalmed with that desperate and reverential fastidiousness which the Germans and the British bring to their perpetuation of the music of their departed masters. And we had relentless close-ups whose only accomplishment was to expose facial expressions as nothing more than professional attitudes, put on and wiped off like make-up.

Close-ups are not flattering even to the handsomest of singers, and they are a disaster when applied to the sanctimony of a song recital, which is usually pretty appalling even at a distance. This sanctimoniousness invites caricature in any case. The close-up technique achieves it.

This kind of program, in 1970, is not going to turn the millions on to classical music. It will turn them off—if they haven't turned their sets off first.

Soviet Discovery

BAGHDAD, May 21 (Reuters).—A Soviet archaeological expedition has discovered the remains of dwellings and pottery dating back to the sixth millennium B.C. during a three-month excavation in Northern Iraq, antiquities department sources said here today.

FESTIVAL, CONCERT AND RECITAL

Sunday, May 24, 9 p.m.

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Revealing Haydn on Records

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 21.—Haydn lovers of the world, be patient—relief is on the way.

Relief from what, one might ask. Certainly not starvation, with about 70 of the 104 catalogued symphonies in American record catalogues, not to mention quartets, divertimentos, masses and oratorios. But appetite is acquired by eating, and now how about those 40 to 50 other symphonies, not to mention the 13 operas and the seven other marionette operas?

The whole question would certainly not have come up so soon had it not been for the immense research during the last two decades by the American musicologist H. C. Robbins Landon, whose tome of a few years ago on the Haydn symphonies established him as the leading authority on that subject, and whose excavation of the operas has been a godsend to music festivals in search of rewarding novelties.

About a decade ago, Mr. Robbins Landon and the conductor Max Goberman started out on a methodical edition of the complete symphonies, beginning at No. 1, but it came to a sad interruption about one-third of the way through with the death of the conductor. However, the recent issue, on the little-known French label Trama, of Nos. 62, 66, 67 and 69, is by way of announcing the resumption of this daunting project. Three of these are appearing on records for the first time, and one—No. 69—for the first time in Europe.

To pick up this project, or rather to start it again—for the Goberman recordings eventually will be duplicated in more up-to-date recordings—Mr. Robbins Landon asked Antonio de Almeida, a 42-year-old French conductor whose career has to a large extent been centered in the United States, to take over the conducting duties.

So far they have taped the first six London symphonies (1793-98), using Italian musicians and a hall in Rome similar acoustically to the London hall in which they were first performed. For the 17 others, including these first two discs, they assembled an orchestra of French musicians, and after much searching found that the Lebanese church, near the Pantheon and a block from Mr. de Almeida's Paris home, had the acoustics they were looking for.

“The French musicians are excellent,” said Mr. de Almeida recently. “If they see a quarter note, they play a quarter note—no more, no less. It's that conservatory training.” Besides the first violinist, Jean-Pierre Wallès, the recording orchestra (titled on the record labels as the Haydn Foundation Orchestra) includes such other prominent soloists as Maxence Larrieu as flutist and Georges Barbotin on the French horn.

“It was really a labor of love,” said the conductor. “Haydn fanatics are a breed apart. We left the doors open and quite a few Haydn lovers came to the recording sessions.”

Revelations

They must have enjoyed themselves, for the four symphonies on these two discs (which eventually will appear in the United States and elsewhere when current negotiations are completed) are full of revelations and unexpected delights—not early works in the usual sense, but products of the mature and imaginative composer that Franz Joseph Haydn was long before he reached the period of his famous final 12 symphonies.

They date from his period as the Esterházy house composer, when he also composed his operas, and are full of distinguished operatic scenes, like the lovely second movement of No. 62, and unexpected depths in the trios of the minims and



H.C. Robbins Landon, left, and Antonio de Almeida.

the slow movements, and touches of humor in the finales. Real discoveries, in short.

“Robbie had tears in his eyes when he heard these with the orchestra,” said Mr. de Almeida. “He had played them on the

piano, but he still wasn't prepared for how they would sound with full orchestra.

“And best of all,” he added, “these symphonies show that Haydn must simply have been a wonderful human being.”

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Paris Movies: Kazan's 'Arrangement'

Thomas Quinn Curtiss
MAY 21.—The good movie director must have a predilection for drama, picture composition and some ledge of music. Often he sees a gift for an art other his own. Such a director Kazan, whose novel, “The Arrangement,” a brooding examination of the American success story, was a best seller last

year, has now transformed over into a motion picture the Colisée (in English). result is oddly disappointing. He probably would have better advised to have his back to a more objective

and enormous affection is own story has blighted to the limitations of a play and a violent attempt to reproduce everything a printed page has resulted in a scenario that is cluttered and often incoherent. It may make sense to author, but it first bewilders and then bores the successful publicist, injured automobile accident, be a view his life with fresh contemptuous eyes, much distress of his greedy as-

socialist and relatives, who would commit him—as they have father—to a lunatic asylum. The incoherence squabbles of this tired businessman with his partners and his lead the dialogue a monotonous, nagging tone, suggesting a series of family rows overheard in a cheap hotel. His effort to find solace in an affair with a young woman is treated with a similar banality.

Kirk Douglas as the fallen breadwinner, Deborah Kerr as his strong-willed wife, Faye Dunaway as the confused girl and Anne Cohn as the grasping family adviser do what they can to enliven a still-born script.

“Women in Love” (at the Marbeuf in English) is an exemplary job of adaptation. Not only does it faithfully and effectively retell the narrative of D. H. Lawrence's novel, but it also succeeds in capturing something of the original's strangely lyric mood.

Under Ken Russell's intelligent direction the England of 50 years ago is resurrected: the indolent life of its upper classes, the shifting Victorianism of its mores and manners and the rumbling social unrest that threatens its existence.

“Leo the Last”—for which its director, John Boorman, was awarded the prize for the best direction in the Cannes contest—is at the Vendôme, the Publicis Champs-Élysées, the Publicis Saint-Germain and the Paramount-Montparnasse in its original English version.

The Cannes critics' selection program is being repeated this week at the Studio Etoile.

At the Theater “Stamp,” a “theatrical recital” by students of the University of Texas, arrived under the Théâtre des Nations auspices at an improvised theater in the abandoned meat market of Les Halles last night.

A throng of 3,000 fought their way into the circus-tent playhouse which seats only 800, the unseated 1,200 camping on the central floor and blocking the aisles. This overflow of first nighters impeded the dancing of the performers and made it hard for them to move between the production's four stages set up in baseball diamond formation. Nevertheless, the show went on and was repeated a second time late in the evening.

The scant libretto has to do with the birth of an American boy, his education, fight from a middle-class home and death in Vietnam. There are his differences with his conservative parents, his first love affair, his conversion to the hippie life and a discussion of drugs. Rock music, electric-guitar numbers, ensemble singing, moving pictures and colored slides thrown on the screens of the four stages accompany his progress from womb to tomb.

Two films honored at the recent Cannes festival have arrived in Paris. “M*A*S*H,” winner of the festival's Grand Prix, is repeating its success on the Riviera, at the Mercury and the Cluny-Palace (in English).

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1970

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N.Y. Fed Gloomy on Inflation

Nixon Tells NYSE Chief Growth to Resume

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, May 21 (W.P.).—President Nixon reassured the New York Stock Exchange chairman today of his confidence in an economic upturn later in the year, but stocks dove to another seven-year low and Democrats escalated their attacks on administration economic policy.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield labeled the business slowdown a "recession" and urged wage, price and profit controls as well as larger down payments on installment sales.

Chairman Wright Patman, D., asked Mr. Nixon to confer with his House Banking and Currency Committee on "the economic crisis facing the nation."

Lawrence P. O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, questioned the President's ability to lead the nation and the

executive branch and was particularly critical of what he called "Nixonomics."

"Nixonomics means that all the things that should go up—the stock market, corporate profits, real spendable income, productivity—go down, and all the things that should go down—unemployment, prices, interest rates—go up," Mr. O'Brien told the Women's National Democratic Club.

White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the President told NYSE chairman Bernard Lasker, an old friend, he is confident that the economy will "turn up in the second half of the year."

"The administration's policy of budget restraint will allow us to continue expansionist monetary policy by the Federal Reserve," Mr. Ziegler quoted Mr. Nixon as saying.

But at the same time, New York Fed chairman Alfred Hayes told

a New Jersey bankers group that inflation is likely to be an "extremely serious problem" for the rest of the year, Reuters reports.

[He said that "so far, despite a few encouraging signs, it is difficult to find any conclusive indications of a slackening in price advances."

[Mr. Hayes added that "prime reliance must still be placed on the traditional tools of fiscal and monetary policy," noting that the burden on the monetary side was greater than it should be.]

Mr. Lasker had requested the meeting to discuss the economic situation and particularly the stock market during a White House visit last month, Mr. Ziegler said. This was ostensible refutation of speculation that the consultation was hastily set up in reaction to steep stock market losses and deteriorating economic news.

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and presidential assistant Peter M. Flanagan, sat in on the meeting.

Mr. Ziegler declined to answer a question as to whether Mr. Nixon repeated his counsel of April 22: "Frankly, if I had any money I'd be buying stocks right now."

Chief Mr. Nixon invested half his \$200,000 salary across the board in the 30 Dow Jones Industrials at the close of the market on the day of his remark, his paper loss would be a little more than \$8,000 as of tonight.]

Funds Complex 'Sound'

Denver Financier Refuses Details of His IOS Rescue

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, May 21 (W.P.).—King today flatly refused to give any details of his plan to take control of beleaguered Overseas Services Ltd., or to identify any of the financial institutions reportedly aligned with him in the effort.

"You can ask me that question thirty different ways," he told a crowded press conference here, "but I still won't go any further than the statement (issued May 14 in London)."

Mr. King insisted, however, that IOS and the 18 mutual funds it manages are in sound financial condition.

"It's the first time in my life," he said, "I've ever seen a company which is in trouble that had no debt, had cash in the bank and by all balance sheet parameters appeared to be totally secure."

Mr. King, chairman of Denver-based King Resources Co., said the problems at the mutual fund giant were due to lack of internal controls and "rather substantial errors in judgment as to what its long-term earnings picture might be or, for that matter, what its previous earnings picture might have been."

In a statement given to newsmen during the press conference, but which he did not read, Mr. King said IOS's 1969 earnings report, expected out later this month, will not match up to projections.

but that "1969 profits were in excess of those reported for 1968."

The problem holding up the report, he said, is creation of a reserve for possible losses on secured loans to Commonwealth United Corp., which total about \$9 million.

Mr. King said re-structuring IOS will require "massive executive changes." Pointing out that the two principal officers of the firm—chairman Bernard Cornfield and president Edward M. Cowett—have resigned, he added:

"There will be, and there are in the process right now, a very large number of additional resignations and releases from the employment of the company."

In a 50-minute statement delivered before he answered questions, Mr. King traced the history of the negotiations which led to an agreement signed in London last week. He said that before going to IOS's Geneva headquarters, he met with members and staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

He denied any pre-arranged SEC approval for his negotiations, saying "they offered to me absolutely no representations, nor did I ask for any representations as to their approach or attitude to the subject."

Mr. King strongly denied that any conflict of interest was involved in his dealings with IOS. He said the only stock he had bought in the company was in Overseas Trust, established for his family, and added that the stock would be offered to King Resources Co. when the deal is completed.

He said the KR-IOS relationship "is that simply of customer and vendor."

He said, however, that after IOS had purchased property from KR, the company provided technical assistance.

The Denver oil man would make no prediction of the future condition of IOS, but he did say the company is not in a cash squeeze and really does not need the \$40 million in financing he has reportedly arranged.

"It is not now, there never has been, and there never will be any need for IOS to use our money, but it should be self-evident that for us to make money out of the transaction, we had to go into the company with some kind of funds," he said. "People just don't give you a profit for doing nothing."

NYSE Rally Dies; Prices Plummet

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 21 (W.P.).—The New York Stock Exchange moved through another shock session today, with the Dow Jones Industrial average hammered down by 18.49 at 2:30 p.m. before a final-hour rally reduced the loss to 11.30 points.

Closing at 665.25, the Dow Industrials hovered at their lowest level in more than seven years and four

months. The poorest previous closing was at 666.70 on Jan. 2, 1963. Since topping out at 935 in Dec., 1968, the blue-chip barometer has plummeted 23 percent. Some Wall Street analysts estimate the paper loss in all listed and unlisted stocks at about \$250 billion over this harrowing period.

Brokers noted that the stock market is acting far worse than the economy. In private conversations, brokers said repeated-

ly that "a lack of confidence" or "a crisis of confidence" relating to the Nixon administration remains at the heart of the market's problem.

A White House statement in early afternoon failed to stem the selling pressure on Wall Street.

Indeed, the President's comments hit Wall Street like the proverbial lead balloon. Mr. Nixon's statement reached brokers' news wires in early afternoon and, if anything, touched off a quick selling wave that sent the Dow Industrial average down by slightly more than 20 points before its mid closing rally.

It was a day that one securities salesman described as "murder," a day when optimism seemed to go into hiding in the financial district, a day when nearly one-half of all the 1,808 NYSE listed issues posted new 1970 lows. The total of 873 lows compared with a single new high.

Volume expanded to 16.71 million shares, the highest turnover since 17.5 million shares traded on March 25, but analysts disagreed as to whether it bore any earmarks of a long-awaited "selling climax."

The Big Mistake

The rebound in the final hour was attributed to some "certain hunting" by venture capitalists and to short covering by traders, many of whom stood to reap profits by buying back shares they had sold earlier at higher prices. "My biggest mistake in this market," a hedge-fund manager declared recently, "was to cover my short positions too soon."

IBM, the biggest point loser on the active list, fell 5 to 245 1/2. Prior to its late recovery, the nation's most popular growth stock traded at 297, which compares with its record price of 397 earlier this year. At the close more than \$1 billion had been wiped away from the valuation of all IBM shares since the Kingpin computer issue reached its high.

American Telephone, selling ex-dividend, traded at 43 5/8, a new 10-year low, before finishing at 44 1/4 with a half-point decline. Shares of MCA, sold at a peak of 75 in 1968.

Telecom Off

Telecom off 1 1/8 to 18 1/2, paced the active list. Among the larger losers on the active roster were Baxter Laboratories, off 2 5/8 to 30, International Nickel, down 3 1/4 to 34 3/4, and Wilco, off 4 3/8 to 34 1/4. Gains of under a point, meanwhile, were registered by British Petroleum, Polard, University Computing and Memo-

Playing the 1929 Game: Is the Market Fall as Bad?

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, May 21 (W.P.).—The name of the game: '29 versus '69—is it worse?

It is a morbid game—measuring the depths of the two greatest bear markets in modern history—but it is one which few can resist in these black days in Wall Street.

The present bear market has not been as dramatic as the one that started with a crash in October, 1929, and lasted through 1932.

Instead of a crash, the market has been experiencing a relentless tobogganing of stock prices for 18 months. It is a slide that is more serious on the American Stock Exchange, it says, and is off from 84 to a recent 43.7 or 48 percent.

A few days ago, Bradley E. Thurlow of Hoppin Bros. & Co., a Big Board member firm, tried to put dollar figures on recent market losses.

Amount Involved

"For what it is worth," Mr. Thurlow commented, "we estimate that paper losses on common stocks since the beginning of 1969 now exceed \$250 billion and those that have occurred during the past 30 days alone (through May 14) approximate \$85 billion, the entire amount lost in the 1929-32 debacle."

It should be noted that, with values on NYSE estimated at eight times what they were in 1929, it would take a drop of about \$850 billion to equal the \$85 billion lost in 1929.

But in the present market, Mr. Thurlow says: "On a per capita basis, each of America's 26 million shareholders has lost (on paper) about \$10,000 since late 1968."

porate headquarters throughout the land.

Is the market as bad off as it was in 1929? Indication Digest, a New Jersey-based advisory service, thinks that the Big Board is.

First, Digest measures the 1929 decline in terms of the Dow Jones Industrials, widely conceded to have been a good measure of the market, which fell 48 percent then.

The index is off only 30 percent today but is no longer representative of the market, adds the Digest. The Digest's unweighted average of all Big Board stocks is representative, it says, and is off from 84 to a recent 43.7 or 48 percent.

A few days ago, Bradley E. Thurlow of Hoppin Bros. & Co., a Big Board member firm, tried to put dollar figures on recent market losses.

Some Safeguards

It may be that the high-margin requirement, which kept the cash investment in stocks at 80 percent until recently, rules against many forms of stock pyramiding, and that information on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission has tempered the decline.

But far more investors are now involved—perhaps 10 to 20 times as many people as there were in 1929 through 1932. On the other hand, investors are wealthier and their commitments to the market probably do not constitute as large a part of their personal assets as they did in 1929.

What is more, the economy has been, relatively, quite sound. In short, no crash has meant no depression—so far at least—despite deep problems of liquidity in Wall Street and at cor-

Jenkins Says U.K. Payments Surplus Outstripped Target

PARIS, May 21 (Reuters).

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins today announced a balance-of-payments surplus of \$550 million (\$1.33 billion) in the last financial year as ministers of leading Western nations met here to discuss their economic situation.

Mr. Jenkins told the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ministerial meeting that the target surplus for the year ending March 31 had been \$300 million.

Britain's total short and medium-term debts were now substantially over \$4 billion, he added, or less than half the peak 1967 total. Jenkins said that while British incomes were currently rising too fast for complacency, he did not expect this to have any significant impact on Britain's balance-of-payments position.

"I am more concerned in a way about the internal and social effects of wage increases," he added. The Chancellor, speaking a month before the British general election, did not elaborate.

The U.S. Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Nathaniel Samuel, told the meeting that recent U.S. stock market declines reflected reduced expectations in U.S. business circles. Commenting on the short-term outlook in the United States and Europe, he said a major problem would be to reconcile full employment and stable growth.

He wants members of the cabinet to meet as often as necessary to lay down lines for concerted economic action in all 22 member countries.

At the annual OECD meetings—the current three-day session began yesterday—delegates compare their countries' policies and consult one another but make no commitments.

At today's closed-door meeting, Mr. Jenkins explained: "The aim would be to reach a declaration of general intention—I repeat, intention—formulated by the ministers at their annual meeting."

This would cover policy for economic growth and business activity, which normally involves the setting of interest rates, raising and lowering of taxes and control of the money supply.

Mr. Jenkins specifically included a policy on the balance of international payments. The 22 governments' statement of intentions would be made on the basis of a draft by international experts.

"But," Mr. Jenkins went on, "the conclusions of experts are considered to remain a dead letter if they are not transformed into political decisions and it is only when we meet on ministerial level that these decisions can be made."

Major Restraints

BRUSSELS, May 21 (Reuters).—The British balance-of-payments repayment of debts will constitute a major restraint to British domestic expansion in the next few years, the head of a firm of economic forecasters told an investment conference here today.

J. G. Morrell, principal of James Morrell and Associates, forecast a decline in Britain's balance-of-payments surplus through the second half of 1970 and 1971, but not a return to deficit.

Mr. Morrell said the rise in British wages and salaries, now approaching 10 percent annually, is likely to persist through 1970, then decline through 1971.

Unilever Net Slips; Sandoz Profits Rising

NEW YORK, May 21 (W.P.).

Unilever NV and Unilever Ltd., the giant Dutch-British food and soap producers, registered consolidated estimated profits for the first 1970 quarter of the equivalent of \$38 million on sales of \$1.61 billion, it was reported yesterday.

This compared with year-earlier profits of \$42 million on sales of \$1.45 billion.

The Dutch firm's profits were \$24 million, down from \$26 million, on \$890 million in volume. The U.K. company's profits were \$14 million, down from \$16 million, on sales of \$720 million.

The company blamed inflationary pressures which pushed costs up in virtually all the countries in which the group operates for the dip in earnings.

Sandoz

BASEL, May 21 (Reuters).—Sales and profits of Sandoz AG progressed satisfactorily in the first few months of 1970 and further marked increases are expected for the year as a whole, Carl Jacotet told today's annual meeting.

Last year, he said, Sandoz raised group sales to 2.48 billion francs (\$70.4 million) from 2.19 billion, group profit to 189 million francs from 160 million and parent company profit to 48.5 million francs from 43.4 million.

Mr. Jacotet told shareholders that success of the referendum next month on a reduction of Switzerland's foreign population would have grave consequences for the Swiss economy and for Sandoz itself.

The current severe rationing of non-Swiss workers has already led to a shortage of certain Sandoz activities abroad as a result of the labor shortage, he added.

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Wall St. Losses Are Reflected in Europe

LONDON, May 21 (AP).

Stock prices on virtually all European markets fell again today in response to general economic uncertainties and more bad news from Wall Street.

A rumor here of a new financial rescue operation for Investors Overseas Service Ltd. brought a brief, sharp market rally, but prices eased off again when this was denied.

The IOS troubles have overshadowed the market for weeks because of fears of forced selling of its widespread holdings.

The rally, just before the close, managed to lift the Financial Times Index of 30 Industrials half a point to 239.5 although it had been down 6.7 points to its lowest in three years at noon. But the indicator closed at 227.3, down 2.1 on the day.

The pound sterling plunged 21 points to \$240.10 at noon but had recovered six points by the close. Dealers said there was a sudden, big demand for Eurodollars from Continental centers. Uncertainty over the trend of U.S. interest rates was reported as the spur.

The IOS rumor said a banking consortium headed by Rothschilds had agreed to support the mutual fund but a Rothschild spokesman said there was no truth in the report. "The position remains as before. All talks have been discontinued," he said.

But shares of IOS Management rose here by \$1.25 to \$8.

In Geneva, shares of IOS Ltd., the parent company, closed at \$17 1/2 bid, 3 5/8 offered in over-the-counter trading, up from 2 3/8-2 1/8 yesterday. IOS Management closed at 7-8, up from 6 5/8-7 3/8.

Stock market averages in Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt and Zurich were all down today. An exception was Milan, where a majority of prices rose. But

brokers described the rally as a technical reaction to strong losses of the past two sessions.

In Tokyo, an early rally failed to hold and the market average eased 1.45 to 1,982.33.

Romashka Mining slipped 1/8 to 22 5/8 after trading at 24 3/8 and thereby setting the only new yearly high on the exchange. Other gold stocks finished lower after displaying some firmness earlier in the session.

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Honeywell Chief Optimistic On Computer Link With GE

MINNEAPOLIS, May 21 (Special).

Chairman James H. Binger of Honeywell Inc. reassured investors today that the company's plan to combine its computer operation with General Electric's was shaped with the idea that Honeywell's per-share earnings would not be diluted.

He said in a statement that, "reflecting this intent, the \$110 million notes that Honeywell is giving GE as part of the transaction will be interest-free for one year."

The two firms surprised the multi-billion-dollar, swiftly-growing computer industry and Wall Street by announcing yesterday they would combine most of their data-processing operations. Honeywell, a new company of which Honeywell would own 81.5 percent.

Binger Statement

Mr. Binger also said: "We believe it is important to bring to the attention of the shareholders of both companies the financial community the following specifics which relate to the short and long-term implications of the transaction."

"Number 1. General Electric overseas operations, which account for the larger part of their computer business, were profitable in 1969."

"Number 2. The combining of Honeywell and General Electric's

computer operations will result in import economies of scale and in the elimination of significant duplication of research and development programs."

Mr. Binger also said the transaction would virtually double the size of Honeywell's computer business worldwide.

GE and Bull-GE of France's strong market position on the European continent complements Honeywell's strong position in the United Kingdom, he said.

Yesterday's announcement said the proposal called for GE to receive notes, plus 1.5 million shares of Honeywell common to be valued on yesterday closing price, at a total of \$128.5 million.

No U.S. Comment

The Department of Justice declined to comment on the plan, but an anti-trust suit is pending against IBM for its domination of the computer market and the emergence of a strong new competitor would not displease the Justice Department, according to industry sources.

GE has not made a penny on its combined computer operations since it entered into the business in 1966. Estimates of its losses in the field range from \$200 million to over \$400 million.

Honeywell stock closed at 77 1/2 off nine points on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Four Seasons Management Changed After Loss Report

By Isadore Barnash

NEW YORK, May 21 (W.P.).—Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America, one of the largest U.S. operators and builders of nursing homes and child-care centers, which has had some recent reverses, announced yesterday that Jack L. Clark, its founder, chairman and president, has resigned for health reasons.

James P. Linn, currently president of Four Seasons Franchise Centers, a subsidiary, will succeed Mr. Clark as chairman and president of the company to have a heart condition, will continue as a director and consultant.

Mr. Linn asserted in an interview that "the company is in a solid position although our earnings for the [latest] quarter... were not what we expected. We expect to issue a statement in a week or ten days to our shareholders, including a balance sheet, and tell them what we intend to do with this company."

Four Seasons will change its

franchising program, he said, simultaneously "burning" its overhead by laying off a "substantial" number of employees.

The concern has had a dynamic growth, riding the crest of the U.S. Medicare and Medicaid programs and of speculative interest in its stock, through last year. In 1969, its stock reached a high of 90 3/4 on the American Stock Exchange.

However, after its stock had declined to 32 3/4 on April 29, the company announced that it was compelled to report a loss for the March quarter. The Ames halted trading that day. Since then, both the exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission have begun inquiries into certain aspects of the company's financing. Last week, the SEC suspended over-the-counter trading in the stock.

The third-quarter loss is directly attributable to cost-overruns in construction of new nursing homes, Mr. Linn said. He declined to be drawn into any discussion on the current quarter's performance.

U.S. Eurodollar Borrowings Fall

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuters).

Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$411 million in the week ended May 13, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

It was the largest decline since March 25, when borrowings dropped \$444 million.

The latest drop brings gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches to \$13.07 billion.

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Replies will be held in strictest confidence, but essential details should be included in the reply.

Box D.1244, International Herald Tribune, Paris.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	1969	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
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148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
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152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
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155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
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160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
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162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
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169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
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192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Brussels

Düsseldorf

London

Paris

Zurich

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 21—Cash

Commodity prices

COTTON

WHEAT

SUGAR

COFFEE

RUBBER

COPPER

ZINC

LEAD

NICKEL

SILVER

GOLD

PLATINUM

DIAMONDS

JEWELRY

WATCHES

CLOCKWORK

ELECTRONICS

TELEVISIONS

RADIO

RECORDERS

CAMERAS

MICROPHONES

HEADPHONES

SPEAKERS

AMPLIFIERS

RECEIVERS

TUNERS

DECODERS

CONVERTERS

ADAPTERS

CABLES

CONNECTORS

SWITCHES

BUTTONS

KEYS

LEVERS

SLIDERS

ROTARY

POTENTIOMETERS

THERMISTORS

VARIABLE

RESISTORS

CAPACITORS

INDUCTORS

TRANSFORMERS

RELAYS

CONTACTORS

CIRCUIT

BREAKERS

FUSES

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How much is the Almighty Dollar really worth?



The 'price' is often too high to pay. Compared with Europe, the pace of business in America is such that many companies wanting a share of the dollar market often judge the effort not worth the cost.

Likewise, Americans don't always understand the difference in the tempo of business in Europe.

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One Dollar—

was worth yesterday

Austrian schillings

Belgian francs

British pound (per £)

Danish crowns

Dutch guilders

French francs

German marks

Greek drachmas

Italian lire

Mexican pesos

Norwegian kroner

Portuguese escudos

Spanish pesetas

Swedish kronor

Swiss francs

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchange. They exclude local commission and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Bank Stocks

Bank of Am. S.F.

First Chicago Corp.

First Nat. Boston

U.S. Trust Co.

Market Summary

Most Active—New York

May 21, 1970

Telcel Corp.

Occidental Petroleum

Occidental Petroleum

Occ

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds										
High. Low. Div. in \$					100s. First. High Low Last. Corp					High. Low. Div. in \$					100s. First. High Low Last. Corp					
875	7	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
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7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
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7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
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7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
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7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
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7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
7	3 1/2	Abernethy	40	5	8 1/4	146	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	25 1/4	14	BankUHL	168	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14	14	14
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European Gold Markets

European Gold Markets

European Gold Markets

	May 21	Op. Stock	Change
London	35.85	35.85	4.00
Zurich	35.85	35.85	0.00
Paris (12.2 dollars).	35.85	35.25	0.60
U.S. dollars per ounce.			


Tokyo Exchange			
	Prices Yen	Prices Yen	Prices Yen
Asahi Glass	145	Mitsui B. Ind.	544
Casaca Gas	224	Maru Ni. Wks.	694
Dai Nip. Print.	208	Mitsubishi Hyrd Ind	600
Fuji Bank	107	Mitsubishi & Co.	141
Fuji Photo	132	Nitrostock	287
Kawakita W. Ind.	212	Nitro Soda	287
Hitchai	114	Shidenso	220
Hosoda	140	Sony Corp.	2,120
Jap. Air Lines	177	Tokyo Marine	110
Kao Soap	380	Tokuda Chem.	306
Kanemi	52	Yokwa	75
Kure Bery	100	Tokyo Marine	306
Komatsu	205	Toray	127
Kubota I. Wks.	160	Toyota Motor	328

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Chgo	The following quote					
-.01	by the National Association					
-.01	of Securities Dealers, Inc., are					
-.10	the prices at which the					
-.10	securities could have been					
-.37	sold "out" or bought					
-.37	(action) Thursday.					
	Bid Ask					
-.45	Aberdeen 1.61 7.66					
-.45	Admiralty 1.61 7.66					
-.45	Am. Express 2.17 5.57					
-.45	Am. Int'l 3.44 3.77					
-.45	Am. Inv. 3.44 3.77					
-.45	Am. Pub. 4.05 4.43					
-.45	Am. Bus. 2.75 2.97					
-.45	Am. Exp. 2.75 2.97					
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5.48	5.99	Newton	11.72	12.81
15.53	15.53	Nich Strg	8.02	8.02

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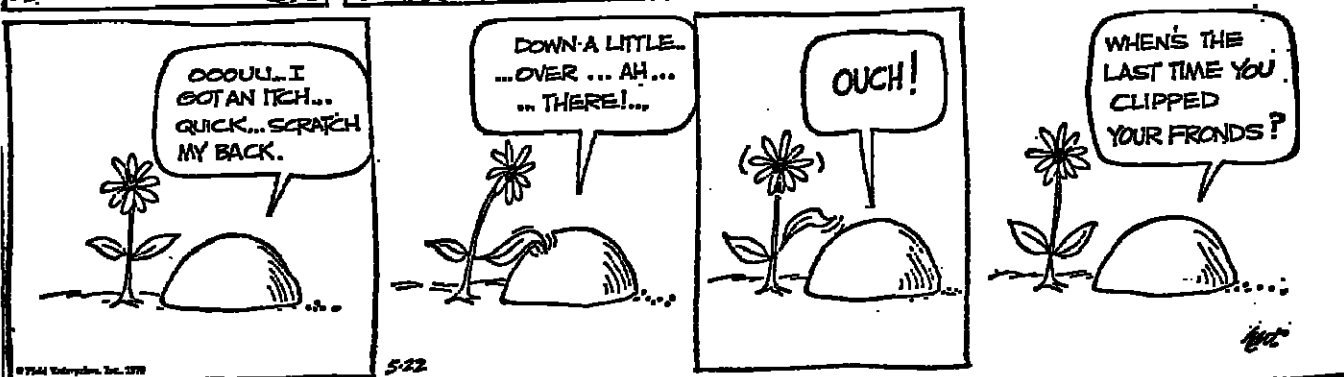
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<p>Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. Arnold and S. Bleichroeder Banca Commerciale Italiana Bank Mees & Hope N.V. Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. Banque de Neuflise, Schlumberger, Mallet Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines Banque de l'Union Parisienne C.F.C.B. Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft Crédit Commercial de France S.A. Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Dewan, Cortvriendt International S.A. Europamerica-Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A. Hambros Bank Limited W. E. Hutton Underwriting Ltd. Kleinwort, Benson Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K. Libert Peterbroeck Securities S.A. B. Metzler soel. Sohn & Co. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn Smith, Barney & Co. Strauss, Turnbull & Co. Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited S. G. Warburg & Co.</p>	<p>American Express Securities S.A. Astaire & Co. Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Bankhaus Hermann Lampe K.G. Banque de l'Indochine Banque Louis-Dreyfus & Cie Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. Gunnar Bghn & Co. A/S Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Den Danske Landmandsbank Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Robert Fleming & Co. Hayden, Stone La Compagnie Financière Manufacturers Hanover Limited Model, Roland & Co., Inc. New York Hanseatic International Ltd. N.M. Rothschild & Sons Société Générale Svenska Handelsbanken Vereinsbank in Hamburg Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</p>	<p>Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Banco d'America e d'Italia Banca Privata Finanziaria Bank of London & South America Banque de Bruxelles S.A. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris Banque Rothschild Bear, Stearns & Co. Cazenove & Co. Credito Italiano Deutsche Bank Dresdner Bank Frankfurter Bank Goldman, Sachs & Co. Hill Samuel & Co. Kitcat & Aitken Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank Kulm, Loeb & Co. International Lazard Frères & Cie Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers Merill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Morgan & Cie International S.A. Pierson, Holding & Pierson Skandinaviska Banken Stockholms Enskilda Bank Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. White, Weld & Co.</p>
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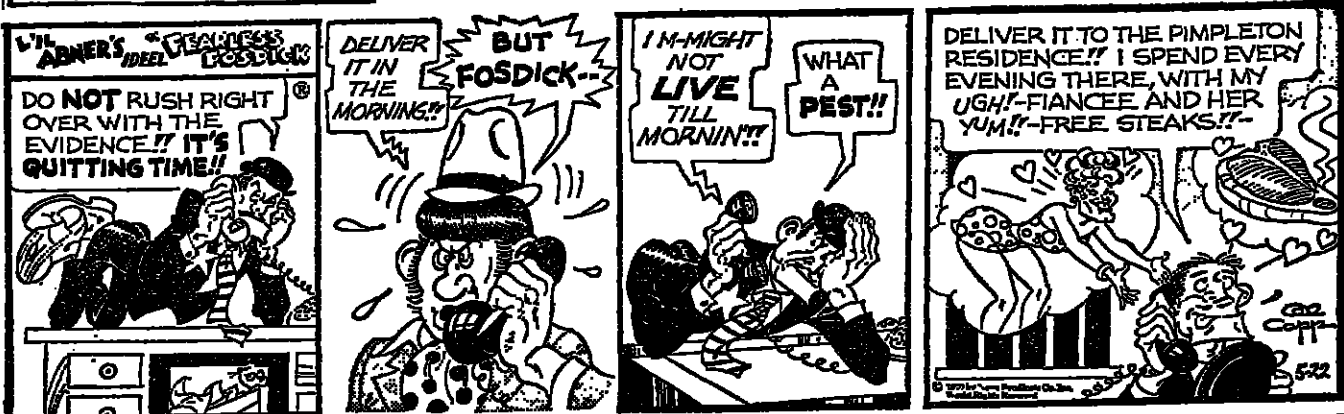
PEANUTS



R.C.



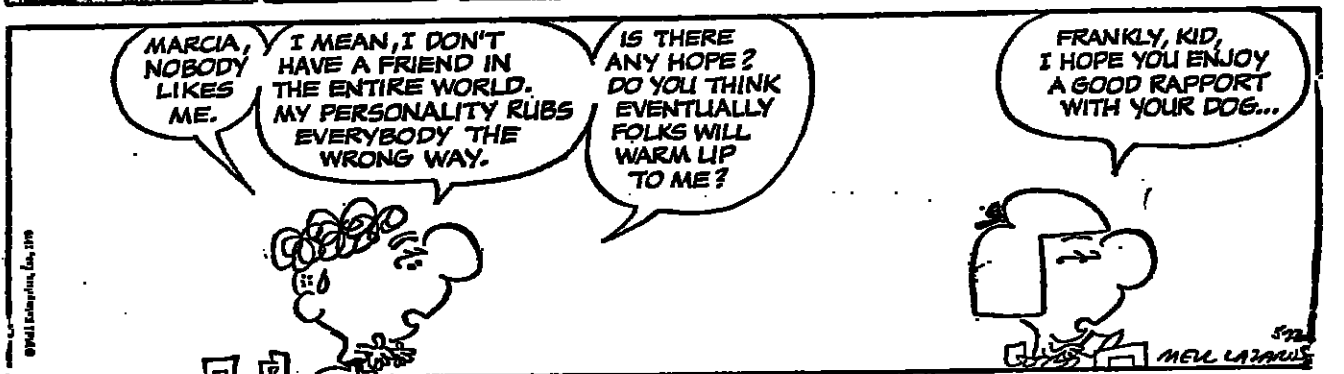
F. IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



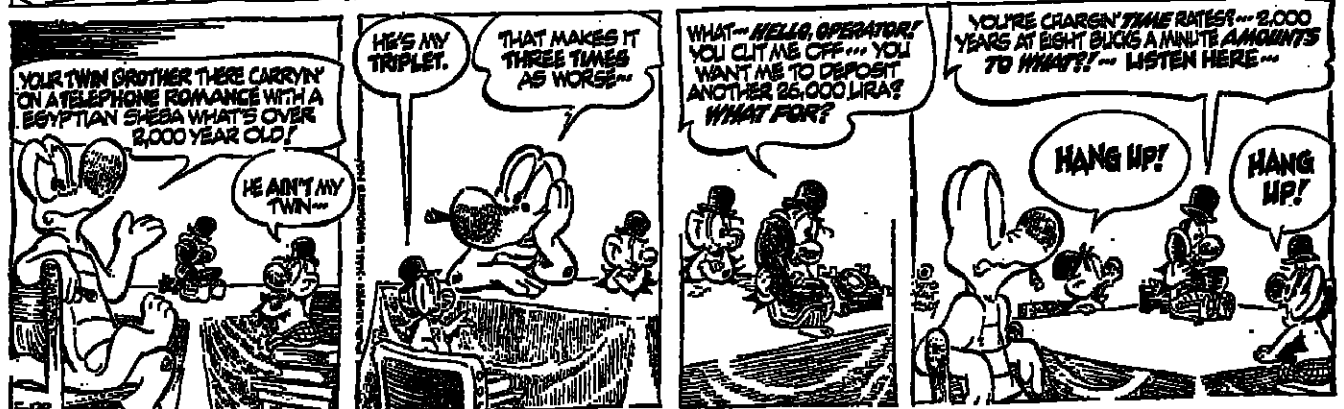
WIZARD of ID



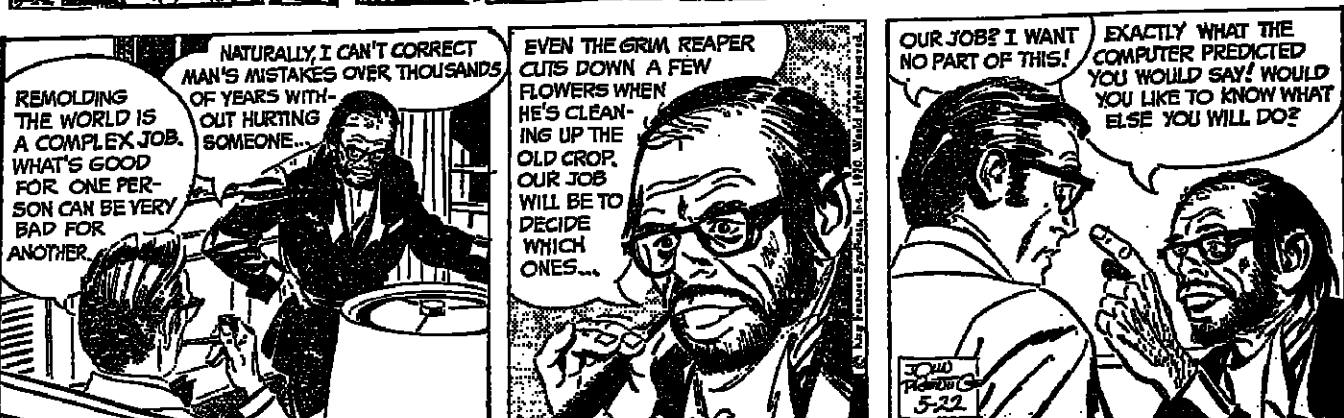
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The opening bid by South was an enlarged weak no-trump, showing 13 to 16 high-card points. North's response was two-way Stayman, guaranteeing a game, and the subsequent bidding was all natural. North's two no-trump was a waiting bid, and South showed his second suit, North signed off in three no-trump, but South was strong enough to make a natural slam suggestion of four no-trump.

When North showed his diamond suit, South could safely bid his three-card spade suit. It was likely that his partner held four spades, and a four-three fit in spades seemed likely to offer the best chance.

North bid his diamonds again, and South rebid his three-card suit, conscious of the fact that his partner knew his distribution and that his three-card suit was as strong as it could possibly be.

West was happy to double, holding five trumps, the kings of South's first two suits and a possible diamond trick. But North and South had the courage of their convictions. They stood for the double, and there was no way to defeat the contract.

West led a trump, which seemed best, and South won. He took two rounds of diamonds and established the suit with a ruff. The remaining high trump was cashed, and the club nine was successfully finessed.

Trump winners from dummy were followed by diamond winners, and West could make only one trump trick. The heart was available as an entry to the closed hand to repeat the club finesse, although as it happened, the king was now unguarded.

A heart lead would have forced out South's ace, but the slam could still have been made.

The declarer would have made one heart trick, two diamond tricks, two club tricks with a finesse, and seven trump tricks by cross-ruffing.

To reach a successful slam contract by bidding a three-card suit at the level of five and rebidding it at the level of six may be unique. Such exotic bidding certainly suggests the mysterious East.

NORTH
♠ J1098
♥ 5
♦ AX762
♣ A108

WEST
♠ 76542
♥ Q98
♦ K98
♣ K6

EAST
♠ 3
♥ QJ732
♦ 1054
♣ 8753

SOUTH (D)
♠ AKQ
♥ A1064
♦ 83
♣ QJ42

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

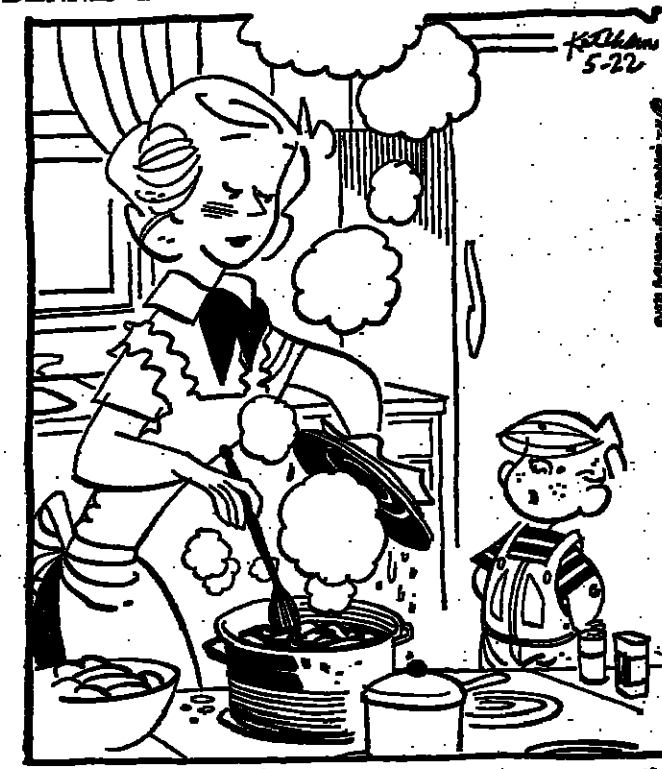
South	West	North	East
1 NT	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	2 NT	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	3 NT	Pass
4 NT	Pass	5 ♦	Pass
5 ♦	Pass	6 ♦	Pass
6 ♦	DBL	Pass	Pass

West led the spade four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SODAS JERRY CLEF
GOURNCE ATOP RARE
FIDEL STRIKEOUT
AZO JIMMY HARBOR
BONE MAAR
SQUAWK MERRYMAN
AUNT'S DORMS ILO
ROME TOPES AMIS
LATE RAIVEL OXIDE
HATTIOXIES UNCEDE
OZONIC SIER ILK
SERGANTS ENDON
ARGO BAAL QUEUE
BOYS SKYE TRADE

DENNIS THE MENACE



Edwin M. Yoder Jr. is a writer of the Greensboro Daily News, of Greensboro, N.C. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOKEY

YUSEA

ROTHAX

CRADOW

OF MUCH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble KEYED IVORY TYPIST MAINLY

Answer: When a bachelor gives a girl plenty of rope, this is how he might find himself--TIED IN A KNOT

BOOKS

HE SLEW THE DREAMER

By William Bradford Huie. Delacorte, 212 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

JUST as we had reluctantly accepted the dull probability that President Kennedy died

of the hand of a single, well-

prompting loner, the Rev. Dr.

Martin Luther King Jr. fell in

a setting that renewed the feel-

ing that so awful and ramify-

ing a crime must spring from a

demonic genius to match it. Yet

our throb went unaltered at

Memphis when James Earl Ray

pleaded guilty to the murder.

Even The New York Times de-

nounced the abrupt trial as "a

shocking breach of faith with

the American people"--a mo-

ment of disclosure treated as

"a routine murder case."

Surely The Times stood on

shaky legal ground there, but

the anguish was widely shared.

Could it be imagined, let alone

set down for all time in any

history books, that Dr. King

had been slain by an obscure

ex-convict--a man who'd spent

some 13 of his 39 years in pri-

son--acting without pay or

prompting?

The Ray case may yet de-

velop. Its Mark Lane, its

"grassy knoll" theories, and its

intricate scholasticism of con-

spiracy. But it must do so

without the help of William

Bradford Huie, who argues here

that Ray did indeed alone murder

Dr. King, not for pay, and

not especially out of seething

hate but to establish himself

on the list of the FBI's Ten

Most Wanted Criminals. "Ray,"

writes Huie, "regards the Top

Ten the way people in show

business regard Academy Award

winners or fashionable

women regard the annual list

of Ten Best-Dressed Women.

Criminals too want status as

criminals."

Ray's hunger for identity--

to be somebody in the squalid

pecking order of criminality--

was ultimately his motive. It

was Huie, for the crime. It

would transform Ray from

plain James Earl Ray--un-

wanted child, failed military

police man, inept petty criminal

--to the hero of guardhouse

gossip. For on the ladder of

criminal status-seeking, Ray

didn't count; during the year

that elapsed between his escape

in a bread box from Missouri

Penitentiary in April, 1967,

and his arrest in London

14 months later, Ray could not

watch his favorite television

program "The FBI" of a Sun-

day evening without wondering

why he failed to make the Top

Ten. After the murder he ap-

peared on the evening

of April 21, 1968, "James Earl

Ray, the man nobody ever

noticed, drank vodka and orange

juice and watched himself

elevated by the FBI to the Top

Ten. He did even better... A

special international category

was created for him."

Whether the public will ac-

cept Huie's astoundingly con-

structed account of Ray, the

assassin as status-seeker, I do

not know. We all learned with

deep suspicion of his strange

peripatetic north and south,

east and west. Where? he

wondered, did he get the

money, the assistance, the cars?

Those who persist in asking

these questions will want to in-

spect Huie's reconstruction for

themselves. It is too intricate

to duplicate here. I found it

entirely persuasive.

According to Huie, Ray was

far from flush with funds, al-

though he had presumably pro-

fit from both robbery and

drug-running, as well as brief

employment as a dishwasher.

Had he had a bit more aid

kept his nerve during the last

stage of flight to London, he

might have made good on his

initial escape to Portuguese

West Africa, beyond the reach

of extradition.

As for the fancy that Ray

was the hired gunman of the

Klan, or the Guebers, or the

Marfa, Huie disposes of it in

thoroughly--one might say

cocksurely--on a grounds that

Ray's criminal career had been

"characterized by ineptitude,

often ludicrous ineptitude,

making him a poor risk. We

have here, then, not a hired

assassin but an insecure, nar-

cissistic little man who sturd

his kindly employers in Chi-

cago as "such a nice man" as

the proprietor of a ballroom

dancing school in Los Angeles

as "a Southern gentleman!"

How long Ray might have

plotted the killing, how deep

the germ of it lay, Huie leave

unsolved. When Ray went to

Canada in the summer of 1966,

he evidently meant to skip to

continent--for good. That he

failed to get a passport as

came back by then involved a

drug-smuggling, was the fates

turn of events. And, according

to Huie, Ray's visit to Alabama

on the eve of the fateful 1968

election, "certainly did nothing

to slow the growth of an idea

that Ray had been in his mind

since 1964. (In California, he

had recruited signers for the

petition to get George Wallace

on the ballot.) It is almost

certain that by mid or late

March of 1968 Ray had begun

to "stalk" Dr. King; in Atlanta

in Selma, finally in Memphis.

William Bradford Huie, a

veteran of book searches,

throughout the seamy world of

racial violence, has done a

admirable detective job--will

Ray's purchased collaboration.

Detailed as it is, however, the

book is finally just another

hazy chronicle of "Hanni-

Arrend's "fascination of evil"

one's final reaction is dispa-

ring "not my terror."

Huie, moreover, constantly

intrudes on the narrative to

boast of his deductive power

or to deprecate (usually after

the fact) his invasion of the

privacy of those who hapless-

ly crossed Ray's path. It was

are to gather. It was to

